Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKETBAROMETER

June 29, 1959

Lysine Special Report Page 3

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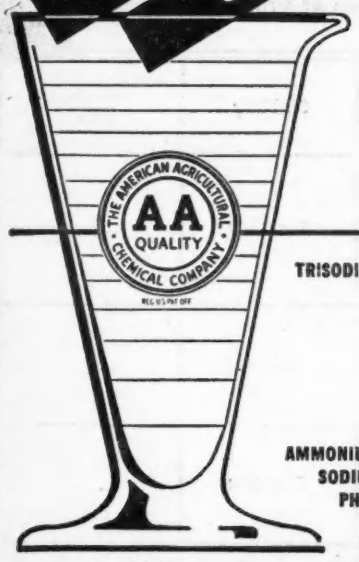

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	Type & Name	Usage	Potency (in U.S.P. units per gram)	Additive	Stability	Mesh Size
LIQUID TYPES	**P1MO** Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	In tablets, aqueous dispersions, capsulated products	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	—
	P1MO/BH Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	as above	1,000,000	Edible oil plus anti-oxidants (butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxy-toluene).	Excellent	—
	P1.3 Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	For oil-free prepara-tions	1,350,000 to 1,450,000	None	Excellent	—
	A1MO Vitamin A acetate *(liquid)*	In oil solutions and gelatin capsules	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	
BEADLETS	**Type 250-S** Vitamin A palmitate *Dry Beadlets*	Water dispersible. For dry products which will be reconstituted with fluids, such as dry cereals, etc.	250,000	None	Excellent	Essentially 30-80 free-flowing, for uniform distribution in dry mixes.
	Type 500-S Vitamin D_2 *Dry Beadlets*		500,000	None	Excellent	
POWDERS	**Type 325A-32.5D** Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*	For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	A—325,000 D_2—32,500	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 325 Vitamin A *(dry)*		325,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500 *(dry)* Vitamin A acetate	For dry preparations: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	500,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500A-50D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*		A—500,000 D_2—50,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
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LYSINE'S LUSH POTENTIAL
What This Year's Market Could Total

Food:

Bread	18.0 million lbs.	
Flour (household)	7.6 million lbs.	
Cereals	3.8 million lbs.	
Rice	2.8 million lbs.	37.0 million lbs.
Corn meal	2.6 million lbs.	
Macaroni	2.2 million lbs.	
Pharmaceuticals		1.0 million lbs.
Animal Feed		12.0 million lbs.
Exports		50.0 million lbs.
Total		100.0 million lbs.

Lysine Producers Convinced Sales Very Likely Will Jump To 5 Million Pounds by '62

Lysine producers are convinced that sales of their amino acid can jump all the way from 200,000 pounds this year to as high as 5 million pounds in 1962. But there's not one of them who won't concede that the industry has its work cut out for it. Nonetheless, the four commercial producers (Merck & Co., E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Chas. Pfizer & Co. and General Mills, Inc.) are determined that lysine is going to make a big splash in the dietary supplement field—both for man and animals.

OPD Special Report

And all four are shooting for the 1962 target with a double-barreled campaign: price-cutting and education of the consumer.

Price Is Lopped Twice

In regard to the first, the price of l-lysine monohydrochloride has been lopped twice already this year: by Merck, from $8 to $6 per pound in twenty-five-pound lots, and by Pfizer, from $6 to $4.95 per pound.

The end is not yet in sight, and some observers foresee a $2.50 price tag on pharmaceutical and food grade lysine in the not-too-distant future.

Combined with price-cutting tactics in the lysine promotion campaign is an all-out effort on the part of producers to convince the public that lysine is desirable in the daily diet.

While the necessity of supplementation of diets with l-lysine monohydrochloride is still a moot point, the desirability of such supplementation is being documented with a growing pile of medical evidence.

Right now, of the two-pronged effort, price-cutting appears to be the most important stimulus to the consumer. Look what happened to the dl-methionine market when prices went down, say lysine producers.

In 1949, when the price of animal feed grade dl-methionine was up above $3, volume was insignificant. In 1954, feed grade dropped to $2.65. Result: a sales volume of 700,000 pounds that year.

A significant fact is that with the $2.65 price, market growth tapered off, and dur-

—Continued on page 50

LYSINE OUTPUT

1962	5 million lbs.
1959	200,000 lbs.
1958	100,000 lbs.
1957	85,000 lbs.
1956	70,000 lbs.
1955	30,000 lbs.

Above production figures are industry estimates and include exports.

Paint Industry Is Seen in Chaos If Functional Discount Law Prevails

Chaos looms for the paint industry if congress yields to the drive now under way and approves legislation that will require sellers to grant discounts to their buyers based on functions performed in distributing the seller's products. The industry says any of the five mandatory functional discount bills pending before the committee would, if enacted, disrupt the time-honored system of distribution in the paint industry and would produce hardships, unnecessary expense, and increase costs.

ANSBACHER-SIEGLE V. P.: Frank W. May, elevated from general manager to vice-president and general manager of Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, New York.

Speaker for the paint industry was Dan Ring, general counsel for the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, who testified last week before the house antitrust subcommittee.

Ring Not Alone

Mr. Ring was not alone in expressing strong opposition to the bill. The Federal Trade Commission, the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, and the US Chamber of Commerce each warned the committee that the legislation would likely do more harm than good and fail of its aims to improve the competitive position of small retailers in dealing with suppliers.

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association opposed similar legislation in the last congress and is considering filing a statement in opposition this year also.

The pending bills are amendments to the Robinson- Patman act which would make it compulsory for sellers to charge different prices as between customers based solely on customer functions—whether they purchase for resale to wholesalers, to retailers, to consumers, or for use or resale in connection with further manufacturing or processing.

Mr. Ring explained to the subcommittee that the traditional distribution of paint products has been primarily through the paint product wholesaler-retailer who is very often the only means of distribution available to a small manufacturer desiring to reach the 150,000 retail outlets handling paint and related products.

Passage of these bills would impose

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Reichhold's Habit: Expansion Continues

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., a company in which expansion is becoming pretty much of a habit, announced plans last week to build two more plants—one for melamines and the other for maleic anhydride.

And, while the company was at it, it also announced that its top man, Henry H. Reichhold, has decided to take a fling in the hotel business (see story on page 5).

The White Plains, N. Y., organization, whose recent industrial expansion moves have taken on an international scope, reported that its melamine plant will be a multi-million dollar investment and will be located somewhere in the south.

The maleic anhydride unit, which will cost $4 million, will be built in Elizabeth, N. J., adjacent to another Reichhold installation. Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., has the contract to construct the maleic installation.

Initial capacity of the melamine plant, which is scheduled to go on stream early in 1961, will be 20 million pounds per

—Continued on page 67

Polypropylene Site Picked by Montecatini

Montecatini has decided it will build its $10 million polypropylene plant at Neal, W. Va. Selection of the site on the Big Sandy River is slated for official disclosure this Wednesday (July 1) at a luncheon in Huntington, W. Va.

Location of the plant site was revealed by Lucio Lucini, president of Novamont Corporation, the wholly-owned American subsidiary of Montecatini, which will operate the plant.

Mr. Lucini said initial capacity of the new plant is estimated at slightly more

—Continued on page 67

Continental Carbon Sets A $2 Million Expansion

Continental Carbon Company has completed plans for a $2 million expansion of its carbon black plant at Lake Charles, La.

According to the Houston, Tex., firm, the program will increase the facility's annual capacity from 45 million to 70 million pounds of high-abrasive carbon black. Work on the unit begins immediately.

UBS Stockholders Okay Purchase by A. E. Staley

Stockholders of UBS Chemical Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., have okayed the firm's purchase by A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. Involved is the exchange of 1¾ shares of UBS stock for each share of Staley. Officials of the two firms estimate that the transaction will be completed sometime this week.

According to Staley, the acquisition of UBS will give a boost to its research and polymer chemicals as well as aid in the growth and diversification of its product line. However, it is pointed out, UBS initially will continue to operate as an autonomous unit, with Paul W. Attwood continuing as president. Annual sales of UBS are estimated by Staley at about $15 million.

AIRCO MARKETING V. P.: E. S. Twining, Jr., who moves up Wednesday (July 1) from marketing manager of its gas department to marketing vice-president of Air Reduction Sales Company, New York.

Century Gains Chemical Output Grip Via Acquisition

Century Chemical Corporation, New York, intends to gain a beachhead in chemicals production via the classic route of acquisition.

Its immediate plans, disclosed in a stock registration statement filed last week with Securities & Exchange Commission, are to obtain:

- Voting control of Wilson Organic Chemicals, Inc., Sayerville, N. J.
- All the outstanding stock of Chemo Puro Manufacturing Company and Oil & Chemical Terminals, Inc., both Newark, N. J.
- Equipment, leases and contract rights owned by Chemical Products, Inc., Newark.

The Wilson acquisition will put Century into phthalocyanine, azo and other organic dyes and pigments. The other firms will give it a line of more than a hundred chemicals and intermediates used in adhesives, farm products, cosmetics, drugs, dyestuffs, food, leather, metal finishing, paint, rubber and textiles.

With this as a base, Century will then build three new production units. The first will be for the manufacture of organic nitro compounds, the second for chlorinated organic chemicals and the third for organic polybasic acids.

Century expects that it will use a part of the output from these new facilities in its own manufacturing operations and that it will sell the rest to other chemical producers.

To accomplish all of this, the Century prospectus points out, some $5.25 million in additional financing will be needed.

Registered by Century with SEC last week was a proposed offering of 100,000

—Continued on page 67

FDA Doesn't Want to Swing The 'Big Stick' Unless Necessary

The "big stick" approach will not be used to force industry compliance with the food and drug laws except in the case of significant violations. But it must be recognized by industry and enforcement officials alike that consumer participation in food and drug work is on the rise, both at the federal and state levels, and signs are increasing that consumers will play a bigger part in the formation of state and national policy.

This bit of logic and insight into the thinking in Washington on food and drug matters was voiced by Commissioner George P. Larrick of the Food and Drug Administration, at the annual meeting of the Association of Food & Drug Officials of the United States, held in Boston, Mass., last week.

Consumers Must Be Better Informed

He said that the time has arrived when consumers must be better informed on enforcement work in this field. As the enforcement agencies grow and attract more attention, he warned, they will get more public reaction, and whether it is favorable depends in large measure upon whether the consumer understands what is being done and what needs to be done.

"We must advise consumer groups of our programs and arrange to get their advice and support for them," Commissioner Larrick said.

"Industry is important too. Honest industry wants to produce good material to satisfy a legitimate desire of consumers and to meet reasonable requirements of government enforcement agencies.

"We must seek more compliance by industry because of understanding and self-interest rather than fear; we will accomplish this by leading rather than driving.

"This is not to say that we will go soft; of course we will continue to prosecute vigorously significant violations of the law."

The commissioner defended the trend of legislation in the food and drug field in recent years, pointing out that it reflects a philosophy of preventive rather than punitive enforcement. He cited as

—*Continued on page 35*

Borax, Formaldehyde Pace July 1 Changes

Advances for borax, boric acid, formaldehyde, alcohols and styrene monomer pace chemical industry price changes slated to go into effect on Wednesday (July 1).

Anhydrous borax will rise $4.50 a ton, while decahydrate granular and pentahydrate will increase by $2.50 and $1.50, respectively. Crystalline and granular boric acid will be $3.50 a ton higher, but anhydrous acid will continue unchanged.

Formaldehyde will be up one-quarter cent a pound. Price hikes of a half-cent a pound will be registered for n-butyl and isobutyl alcohols, while 2-cent boosts will be tacked on to schedules for n-octyl and n-decyl alcohols.

Technical styrene monomer will cost 0.03 cent a pound more, and crystalline USP ferric chloride will be up 1½ cents.

Dow Keeps Rolling On Polyethylene Film

Dow Chemical Company keeps rolling along in the polyethylene film business. Latest development is the purchase of a vacant Findlay, Ohio, industrial plant which will be converted for the manufacture of polyethylene film.

Dr. Mark E. Putnam, Dow executive vice-president, says the facilities will serve film customers in the midwest and east

The company's growing interest in polyethylene was pointed up recently with the announcement of developments in Freeport, Tex., and Fresno, Calif. At Free-

—*Continued on page 46*

Renegotiation Law Gains

A three-year extension of the contract renegotiation law won the approval of the senate last week. The extension compares with the house proposal that the law be continued for four years, and the recommendations of the administration that it be extended only for twenty-seven months. The bill (HR 7086) now goes to conference for settlement of congressional differences.

Alcoa, British Company Are Agreed on Subsidiary

Aluminum Company of America and Britain's Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have completed plans for a jointly-owned fabricating concern, Imperial Aluminium Company, Ltd. Purpose of the collaboration, according to Alcoa, is to accelerate the growth of aluminum manufacture and applications, particularly in the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth markets.

Alcoa says that it will hold 49 percent of the new concern—which is subject to okay by the British Treasury—and the British firm will have 51 percent.

Imperial Aluminium, which is expected to be in operation by August 1, will operate ICI's aluminum rolling mill and extrusion plant at Waunarlywed, near Swansea, South Wales.

The development is the latest in a series of recent moves by Alcoa to broaden and diversify its interests in foreign manufacturing and marketing activities.

The Week's Price Changes

Citronella, Lemon Oils, Platinum, Soybean Meal Advanced. 2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-Cresol, Mercury, Pyridine Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 7c. per lb. (p. 55).
Java-type, 10c. per lb.
Corn oil, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Cottonseed oil, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., 35c. per lb. (p. 55).
Peanut meal, $4.50 per ton (p. 61).
Platinum, $1 per oz. (p. 33).
Soybean meal, $5 per ton (p. 61).

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, Brazilian, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Coconut oil, crude, Pacific coast, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Copra, $12.50 per ton (p. 61).
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, 42c. per lb. (p. 44).
Lard, cash, 1/3c. per lb. (p. 61).
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 33).
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Pyridine, nat., 5c. per lb. (p. 44).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 33).
Salts, 4-10c. to 1c. per lb. (p. 33).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

June 26, 1959	June 19, 1959	June 27, 1958
110.53	110.15	109.85

Copper Mergers Must Halt: US

There have been acquisitions and mergers enough in the copper industry! So says the Department of Justice, casting a sour look at the latest one—the procurement of Okonite Company by Kennecott Copper Corporation. And Justice, which has at its fingertips industry growth statistics going back more than forty years, says it wants this latest one broken up. With that in mind, the department has brought suit in the US District Court for Southern New York to have the merger dissolved on the grounds that it may substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

The suit alleges that concentration in copper production has resulted in large part from mergers and acquisitions by all of the leading copper producing companies and that the integration by the major producers into copper fabrication has been achieved almost entirely by acquisition.

Cites How Industry Grew

In fact, 70 percent of the long-term growth of the three largest domestic copper producers between 1915 and 1945 has been due to acquisition and mergers, a prominent consideration in the decision of congress to strengthen section 7 of the Clayton act in 1950, Justice adds.

Moreover, the copper industry has exhibited a growing trend toward the ab-

—*Continued on page 35*

SOLVAY MANAGER IN NY: Herbert Kishbaugh, who becomes manager of the New York sales branch of Allied Chemcial Corporation's Solvay Process Division, New York, on Wednesday (July 1). He succeeds Fred H. Harris, who is retiring after thirty-four years with Solvay.

Helium Plant Reactivated In N. M. by Mines Bureau

The Navaho helium plant at Shiprock, N. M., is being reactivated by the Bureau of Mines following award of a gas-supply contract to the Pan-American Petroleum Corporation, Fort Worth, Tex., the Department of Interior announced last week.

The plant has been idle since last October when its supply of helium-bearing gas became inadequate.

The company has agreed to install an eight-mile pipeline from one of its new gas wells to provide helium-rich natural gas for processing in the government plant. Under the contract, which will run for three years, the bureau will pay the company 19 cents per 1,000 cubic

—*Continued on page 38*

St. Regis Gets Bag Firm

St. Regis Paper Company, New York, is going to acquire Chemical Packaging Corporation, Savannah, Ga., through an exchange of a maximum of 20,000 shares of St. Regis common stock for 110,000 outstanding common shares of Chemical Packaging. The acquisition will give St. Regis added bag manufacturing facilities for customers in the southeast.

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ALLIED REALIGNS ITS TOP ECHELON: Kirby H. Fisk (left), elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York. Chester M. Brown (right), elevated from a vice-presidency of the corporation and president of its National Aniline Division to president and chief operating officer of Allied. Harry S. Ferguson (not shown here) has been made chairman of the executive committee and chief administrative officer of the corporation. All the new appointments take effect in September upon retirement of Allied president Glen B. Miller.

SunOlin Calm About Over-Capacity, Has 73,000-Ton Urea Plant Abuilding

SunOlin Chemical Company, the urea-producing concern jointly set up by Sun Oil Company of Philadelphia and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation of New York, isn't worried about present nitrogen over-capacity. In fact, it believes its new $8 million urea plant, now abuilding at North Claymont, Del., will be more than able to hold its own in the highly competitive fertilizer, animal feed and industrial chemical markets. Construction on the facility got under way last week and is scheduled for completion next spring (see picture on page 38).

HEADS LILLY INTERNATIONAL: Burton E. Beck, named president of Eli Lilly International Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Co. responsible for all its operations outside the United States.

According to James I. Harper, SunOlin president, the installation will have an annual urea capacity of 73,000 tons. It will also be able to produce about 10 million cubic feet of hydrogen for use by Sun Oil in the production of ammonia and in other refining processes.

Where Plans Output Will Go

Half of the plant's urea production is expected to go to fertilizer customers. Another 30 percent is earmarked for the industrial chemical market, while the remaining 20 percent is slated for the animal feeds industry.

Five grades of urea will be produced by SunOlin. Sales and distribution will be handled by Olin Mathieson. Prilled urea will be sold for fertilizer and industrial uses, and a special cattle feed grade will be made. A high-purity crystalline urea will also be offered for leaf spray and industrial uses.

In order to have established market channels and to introduce urea in the eastern US during construction of the SunOlin plant, Olin Mathieson has contracted a supply with producers in other parts of the country.

Among the things that SunOlin is counting on, says S. S. Johnson, a vice-president of the company, is the fact that its new urea plant is located in an ideal location to supply agricultural, dairy and beef-raising areas of the eastern seaboard.

He also points out that the large industrial consumers of urea are within a short distance of the plant site.

SunOlin expects to be supplying the rice

—*Continued on page 52*

Armour Beefs Up Canadian Position

Armour & Co.'s chemical division is making a bid to beef up its Canadian marketing position. Last week the Chicago-headquartered division reported the signing of a manufacturing agreement with Chemical Developments of Canada, Ltd., and appointment of its own Canadian sales representative.

Under the agreement, Chemical Developments will produce at its Longford Mills, Ontario, plant a number of the chemicals with which Armour previously supplied Canadian industry from the US. As business conditions warrant, more of

—*Continued on page 41*

Dow Will Stop Producing Sulfur Chlorides January 1

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will discontinue production of sulfur dichloride and monochloride as of January 1, 1960.

Two other makers remain in the field: Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, and Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Government Set to Be Seller More Often Than It Is a Buyer Of Strategic Perishable Goods

The government will soon find itself on the selling end of marketing deals more often than on the buying end—and the result is sure to be felt in such materials as vegetable oils, fibers, tanning materials and rubber. Target for the new program, which is being hatched out by congress and the General Services Administration, will be the strategic perishable materials in the national stockpile. The old scheme of rotating materials as they approach deterioration will be largely done away with, and will be retained only in the most essential cases.

The first step in this new direction came last week when the senate appropriations committee disclosed that it had agreed to give the agency authority to sell some of the perishable materials from the stockpile without having to replace them.

Major Part of Old Program

Rotation of perishables had been a major part of the stockpile program since its beginning in 1946.

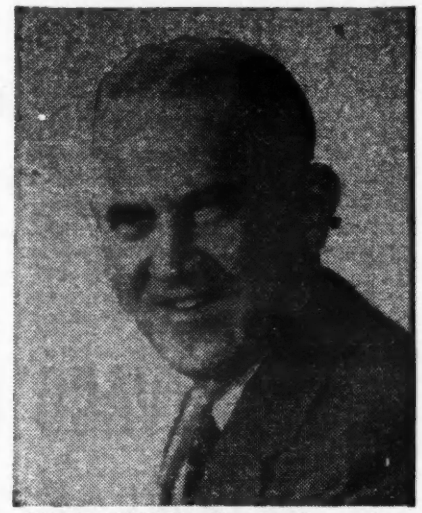
Any sales made by GSA, however, will be spread over periods of time and in limited quantities that will not disrupt the markets, and only after officials have conferred with other government agencies and with industrial producers, processors and consumers. The legal authority to dispose of the items without replacement is to be contained in the appropriation bill for GSA now going through congress.

Although in no wise connected with this new policy, GSA announced last week its intentions to dispose of the entire stockpile of coconut oil in quantities of 10 million to 14 million pounds, to be offered to highest bidders at competitive sales to be held every six weeks. Because of shortages in the regular supply, it asked for legislation permitting immediate sale.

There are approximately 265 million pounds of the oil in the stockpile. It is to be disposed of, GSA said, because of the "obsolescene of coconut oil for use in time of war" and because "there is no longer any need for stockpiling coconut oil." The oil is located at two storage points in the midwest and three in the east.

GSA said that it will consider the prevailing market price in relation to the size of lots being offered and in relation to the quality of the oil in evaluating purchase bids. Account will be taken of the free fatty acid content and the color of the oil. The oil will be offered in lots

—*Continued on page 31*



ASARCO DIRECTOR: Hans Stauffer, president and a director of Stauffer Chemical Company, who has been named a director of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York.

Lederle's Polio Vaccine Appears to Be Winner

With scientific bodies in all parts of the world seeking the ideal polio vaccine, it appears that American Cyanamid Company has come up with a winner.

The New York-based organization announced last week that its Lederle Laboratories Division has developed a one-shot live virus vaccine that affords protection against all three types of polio.

The Lederle vaccine is considered particularly valuable because of its one-shot quality.

Two other live virus vaccines have been developed but in order to combat the three strains of polio they must be administered separately, three weeks apart, so that they will fight each strain individually.

The Lederle product, however, knocks out all three strains at once.

News of the Lederle development came at the International Conference on Live Virus Vaccines held at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

The new vaccine is given by mouth, either in liquid or capsule form, in con-

—*Continued on page 38*

Heyden Adds Weight On Naval Stores Side

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation is building up its weight as a producer and seller of naval stores. Latest increase to the company's corporate bulk is a new concern, set up as a gum enterprise in Mexico.

The new company Resinera del Tigre, S. de R.L. deC.V., is a collaboration of Heyden Newport and Resinera Uruapan, S.A., according to Simon Askin, the New York firm's president, and Ramon Martin del Campo, head of the Mexican participant.

Resinera Uruapan, S.A. (RUSA) is reportedly one of Mexico's largest naval stores producers.

"As the first step in the company's formation," Mr. Askin and Mr. Martin del Campo announced, "it has acquired al-

—*Continued on page 41*

Westvaco, Int'l Minerals Units Are Hit by Walkouts

Two big chemical plants—the South Charleston, W. Va., chlorine facility of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division, and International Minerals & Chemical Corporation's caustic potash unit at Niagara Falls, N.Y.—have been closed down by strikes.

The Westvaco plant, which manufactures chlorine, caustic potash, caustic soda, carbon tetrachloride, ammonia and carbon disulfide, was closed down on June

—*Continued on page 38*

Reichhold Checks In To a Hotel Venture

Henry H. Reichhold, already a giant in the chemical industry, is checking into the hotel business. He has just bought Bluebeard's Castle Hotel and Bluebeard's Castle Beach Club in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Mr. Reichhold's plans for the beach club include construction of a number of cottages, with reinforced plastic as the building material. A logical choice, one might say, for as president and founder of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., Mr. Reichhold is no stranger to the plastics business.

Dow Corning Wooing Silicone Rubber Fabricators

Dow Corning Corporation is making a big pitch for the silicone rubber fabricator market. The Midland, Mich., firm last week put seven new silicone rubbers up for sale, and is aiming its campaign at the processor.

Dow Corning sees the new materials giving it a firmer foothold in a market that, according to one of the firm's spokesman, will get fatter by some $30 million sales by 1964.

The spokesman, O. D. Blessing, vice-president in charge of sales, says that a better marketing approach (the price line has been held for a number of years, while competing materials have been advanced in price) and improvements such as are incorporated into the new materials have put the silicones on a stronger competitive footing with neoprene and N-type rubbers.

The seven new materials Dow Corning is marketing are:

- "Silastic LS-63U," a new easy way to process fuel, solvent and oil resistant fluorosilicone rubber aimed at fabrication of molding, extrusion, calendering and dispersion coating.
- "Silastic LS-422 Base," the first fuel and solvent resistant silicone rubber masterbatch, which permits rubber companies to design fluorosilicone compounds with physical and solvent resistant properties appropriate to a specific application.
- "Silastic 1601," a new silicone rubber compound specifically designed for wire and cable insulation. The material, Dow Corning says, requires no mill freshening prior to extrusion.
- "Silastic 1602," an easier-to-process silicone rubber compound for wire and

—*Continued on page 31*

Nine

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4. Plate **5.** Flake **6.** Adjusted Powder
7. Adjusted Granular

SODAPHOS* **8.** Powder **9.** Granular

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Westvaco Mineral Products Division
General Sales Offices:
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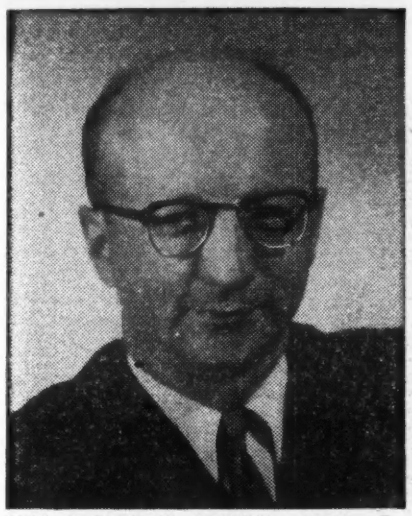


PULP CHEMICALS OFFICIAL: Douglas E. Campbell, who becomes secretary-treasurer of the Pulp Chemicals Association on Wednesday (July 1) succeeding Dernell Every, who has resigned.

Toners, Lakes Output Sinks to Level of '46

US production of toners and lakes sank last year to its lowest ebb since 1946. According to a preliminary report by the Tariff Commission, domestic synthetic organic pigment production (full strength toners, reduced toners, and lakes) amounted to 34.5 million pounds—6.3 percent less than the 37.8 million pounds manufactured in 1957.

Sales in 1958, the government report says, came to 27.7 million pounds, valued at $53.3 million (compared with 29.6 million pounds, valued at $56.9 million in 1957). In terms of quantity, it is pointed out, sales last year were 6.4 percent short of those of 1958, while value-wise, they were 6.3 percent less.

Production of full-strength toners in 1958 was 6.5 percent smaller than that in 1957; the output in 1958 amounted to 26 million pounds, compared with 27.8 million pounds in 1957.

In terms of quantity, sales of full-strength toners were 8.1 percent smaller in 1958 than in 1957 and in terms of value, 8.7 percent smaller. Sales in 1958 amounted to 19.4 million pounds, valued at $43 million, compared with 21.1 million pounds, valued at $47.1 million, in 1957.

The individual toners produced in the largest quantities were: pigment red 49 (C.I. 15 630), 4.4 million pounds; pigment blue 15 (C.I. 74 160), 3 million pounds; pigment red 3 (C.I. 12 120), 2.2 million

—Continued on page 52

Lilly Is Planning Unit To Manufacture in Italy

Eli Lilly International Corporation is establishing a new manufacturing affiliate in Italy.

A capital investment of $1.3 million is planned. An option has been taken on twenty-six acres near Florence, and blueprints are being drawn for a building of 63,100 square feet of floor space.

The affiliate of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., will undertake insulin dilution, capsul manufacture and filling, and a warehousing operation for imports of finished merchandise.

Air Pollution Control Must Sit In the Lap of Local Government; So Says Spokesman for MCA

The chemical business struck out hard last week at federal controls in the air pollution arena. In no uncertain terms, the industry warned that the air pollution problem is so diffused that no one set of laws will do justice to the problem. Spokesman for the chemical makers, and specifically for the industry's Manufacturing Chemists' Association, was Ernest Hart, president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif.

Talking at the Air Pollution Control Association's annual convention in Los Angeles, Mr. Hart based his argument on the greater effectiveness of local government in aid pollution control. "The federal government," he warned, citing the constitution, "should handle only those things which cannot be handled better by the states and the states should handle only those things which cannot be better done by the people themselves."

Specific Answer Required

His reasoning behind this argument was that a specific problem, particularly if it is based upon geographical location, must be answered specifically. Thus, he advised his audience: "All of us have seen a great many statements to the effect that air pollution is a 'nation-wide problem' . . . 'the nation's number one problem' . . . 'a problem affecting the health of the entire nation' . . . and similar statements that give rise to the concept that the entire US is overcast by a uniformly thick blanket of smog.

"Now all of us know that this concept is very wide of the mark. There are quite a few parts of this country . . . that are troubled by air pollution. But I believe it is an established technical fact that no two of these areas have the same air pollution conditions. There are differences in climate, topography, types of pollution, and many other variables."

His conclusion from this:

"There is no single solution, or set of solutions, legal or technical, that would be applicable to the control of air pollution on a nation-wide basis."

Basically, Mr. Hart said, the responsibility for pollution control should lie with the individual firms.

"We in the chemical industry believe that it is a responsibility of our companies and their various plants—not only a responsibility but a condition of doing business—that we make every effort to

—Continued on page 39

Evaporating Salt Plant To Go Up in N. Dakota

Dakota Salt & Chemical Company, a subsidiary of General Carbon & Chemical Corporation, Lake Forrest, Ill., has completed plans for what it says will be the first new evaporative salt plant built in the US in fifteen years.

At the same time, the firm has scheduled construction of a companion liquid petroleum gas storage depot. Both facilities will be built at Williston, N. D.

According to Dakota Salt, the facility—slated to be started immediately—will have a yearly capacity of 50,000 tons. It is scheduled to go into operation about May, 1960, with its products to be marketed into the northern midcontinent area.

The storage depot will operate on a fee basis to serve bulk consumers of propane, butane and petroleum hydrocarbons, it was added.

IN KEY NATO POST: Robert B. Fiske, vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, New York, who has been named assistant Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in charge of its production and logistics division.

Rubber Chemicals Output Off in 1958

US production of rubber-processing chemicals stumbled a bit last year—specifically, output was 8 percent short of the production mark reached in 1957. The cutback is attributed to a reduction in the production of cyclic accelerators and antioxidants in '58.

According to a preliminary report by the Tariff Commission, sales of rubber chemicals in 1958 amounted to 123 million pounds, valued at $80 million, compared with 132 million pounds, valued at $85 million in 1957.

Actual production of the chemicals was 169 million pounds last year. The figure had been 186 million the year previous.

According to the agency's report, the output of cyclic rubber-processing chem-

—Continued on page 34

SK&F Purchases Stock In Belgian Drug Company

Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has bought a minority interest in RIT (Recherche et Industrie Therapeutiques), a Belgian pharmaceutical firm.

Walter A. Munns, SK&F president, said the interest was acquired for cash and that RIT will take over the distribution of SK&F products in the Benelux countries.

US Chemicals, Drugs Are Big Items in Cuba

The American chemical and drug man, looking to Cuba, must see a vague reflection of his own face in that troubled republic. For the chemical and drug business of Cuba is so thick with American-owned producing facilities and exports that one can hardly spot the home-grown species of the industry.

Take plastics, for example. In a report by the Business and Defense Services Administration, it is noted that the US was the source of almost 99 percent of the plastics materials imported in 1955 and more than 97.5 percent in 1956 (other sources of supply for raw materials include Italy for vinyls and cellulose and the United Kingdom, Germany and Netherlands for acrylic sheets).

Cuban Role in Pharmaceuticals

In pharmaceuticals, the scale is tipped a little more in the direction of hometown boys, but not much. According to the BDSA report, between $60 and $70 million worth of drugs are sold annually at retail. Of the $32 million produced in Cuba, the report notes, only $10 million is put out by Cuban-owned laboratories. The rest comes from enterprises under foreign control, chiefly US-owned.

Domestic production is concentrated in vitamins, homeopathic products and antibiotics for direct consumption. However, a great number of US firms sell antibiotics and vitamins in bulk to Cuban laboratories which repack and sell them at retail under their own brand names.

Also, some of the big American drug producers have local branches in Cuba with manufacturing or packaging facilities. It is these branches, the BDSA report says, that are believed to account for about 50 percent of the total finished pharmaceutical products, roughly $32.5 million.

Annual imports of pharmaceuticals are estimated at about $35 million. Of this amount, the US accounts for about 80 percent.

In the chemical industry itself, US imports also carry a big part of the load: 80 to 85 percent. However, Cuba has high hopes to build up some muscle in this particular area of its industry. Big items in the Cuban chemical picture are sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid and anhydrous ammonia. In the first named, three plants,

—Continued on page 52

DuPont Tax Legislation To Be Considered July 20

Legislation to ease the tax blow on E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. stockholders that may result from forced distribution of General Motors stock growing out of the DuPont-GM antitrust case will be considered by the house ways and means committee at public hearings July 20.

The committee has before it a bill by Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania, which is similar to the Keating bill in the senate, to defer the tax on any gains resulting from the stock distribution until the GM stock is sold, at which time the gain would be subject to the capital gains tax rather than the normal income tax rate.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 8-10.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-23.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Gordon Research Conferences: "Catalysis," Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; "Proteins and Nucleic Acids," New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; "Nuclear Chemistry," Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., June 29-July 3.

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

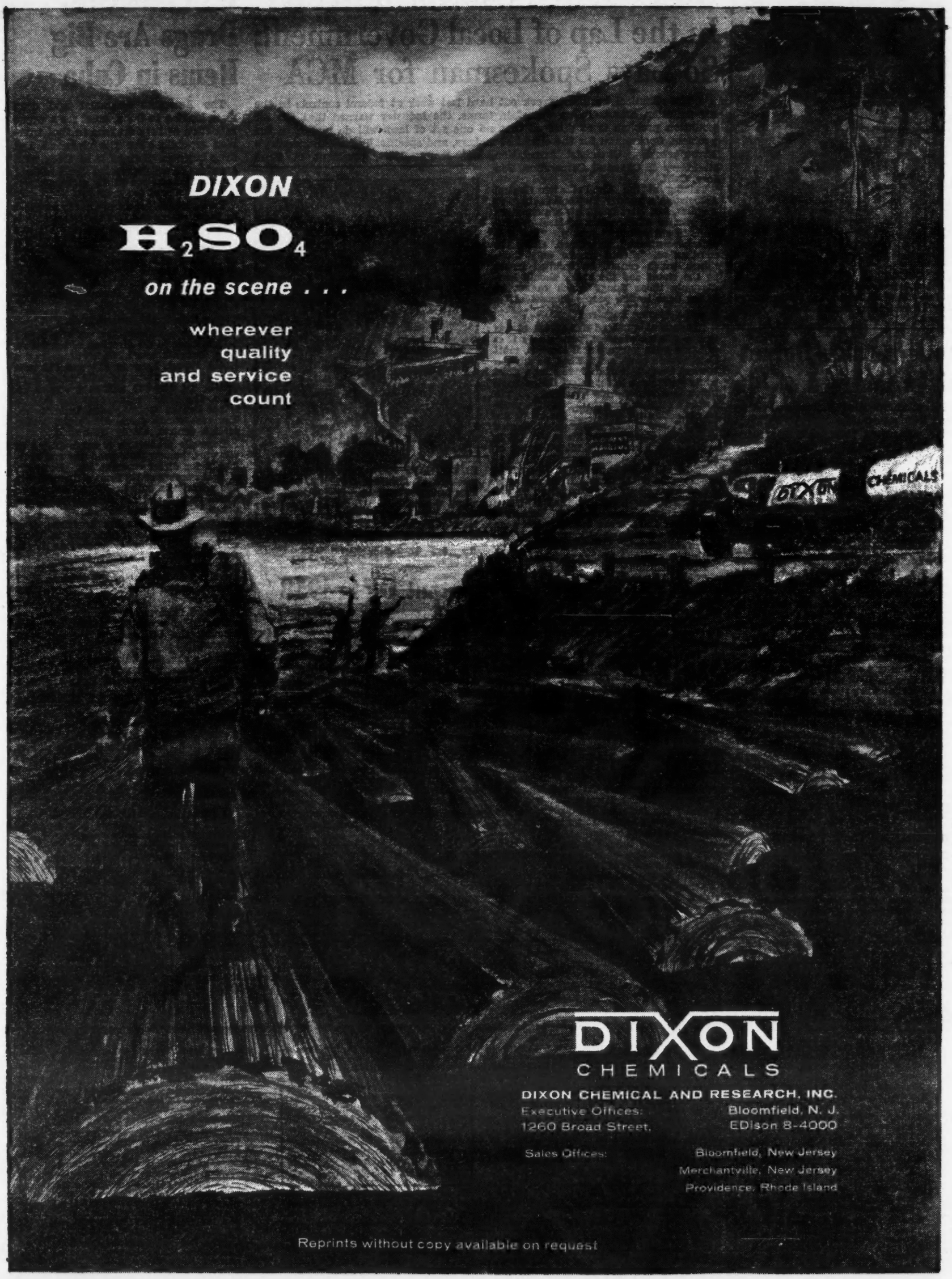
Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Glasgow, Scotland, July 6-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, midwest section conference, French Lick Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 10-11; New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld, lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.50
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld, E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis .... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .98 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb 1.75 - 1.83
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.28 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.)
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.o.b., bots. lb. 2.75 - 2.85
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l, works .. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32°, cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .0455- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1090
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .61 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .35¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.20 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies . ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald .100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 8.65 -12.85
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
eps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cryst.	crystalline	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cs.	cases	m-	meta	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cyls.	cylinders			t.l.	truck loads
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen		
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
		nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
di-	dextrolaevo	neut.	neutral		
dist.	distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .43 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, 450-lb. bbl., frt. equald lb. .45 - —
100 lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works ton 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½ - —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .03½ - .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 17.50 - 23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½ - .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —

Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½ - —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .23 - .25
USP, powd., bbls lb. .28 - .32
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .95 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —

Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms. c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. l.t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½ - —
Barium sulfide dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., U.S.P. bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .88 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —

Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.50 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberim bisulfate, cns lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian cns. lb. 12.75 - 13.75
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms lb 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29¼ - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb 45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs c.l., works ton. 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 - 10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton. 56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.50 - —

Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.80% bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 160.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ..... ton. 185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton. 170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton. 133.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 10.29 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 102.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.07 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ..... ton. 141.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, ens. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. ..... lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ref., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ref., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, ens. ..... oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, ens ..... oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05

Brown Pigments

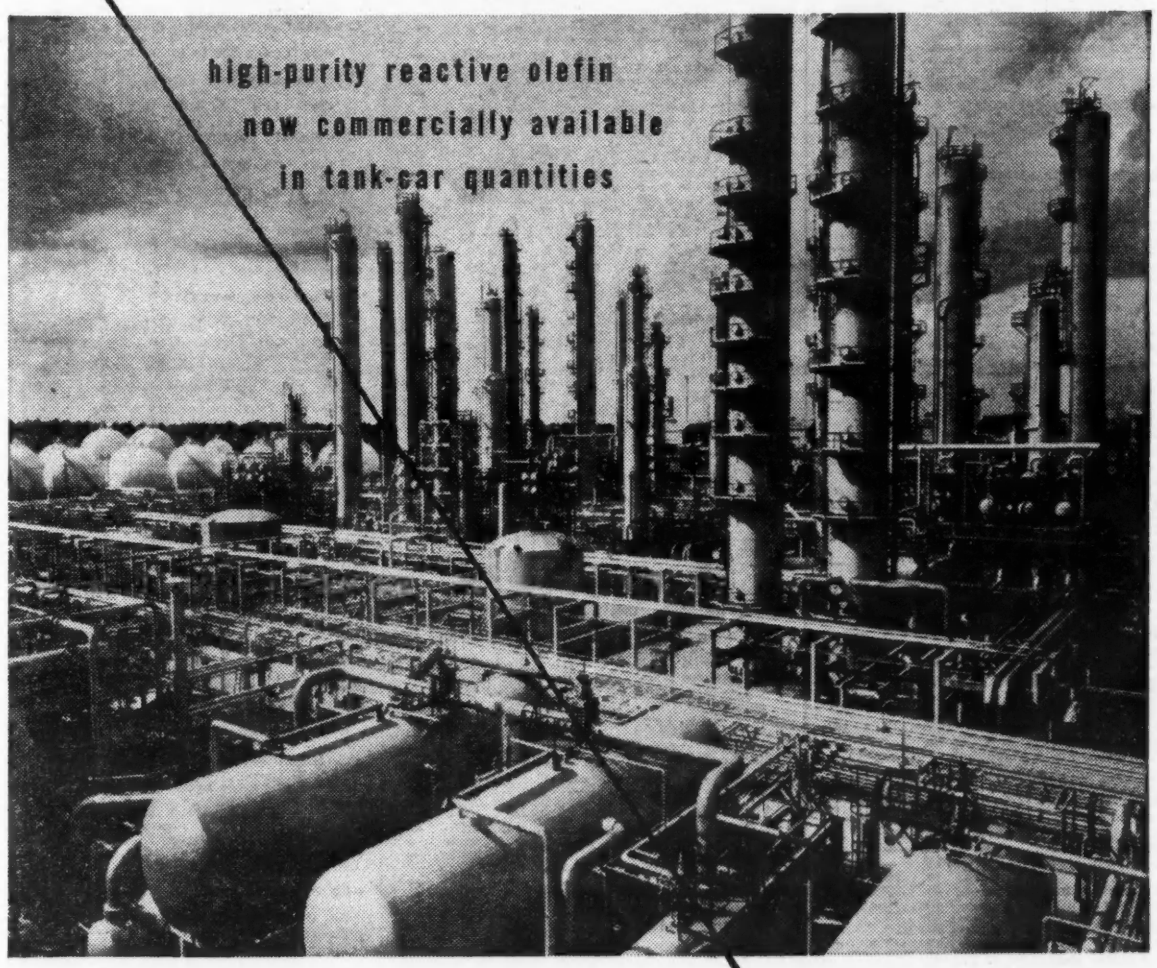
Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .3[illegible] - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl taurate, dms., works .... lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., ... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .23¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 2.49 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. ..... lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots ..... lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots ..... gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton. 55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 37.80 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. ..... lb .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 36.00 -73.00

n-BUTENE-1 (95% minimum)



Substantial commercial production of pure n-Butene-1 at an attractive price should stimulate application research on its many useful reactions.

n-Butene-1 undergoes a wide range of polymerization, copolymerization, hydration, alkylation, oxidation and hydroformylation (oxo process) reactions—many having significant commercial petrochemical possibilities.

We will welcome the opportunity to work with you on the broader uses of n-Butene-1. We also invite inquiries for specifications, price and delivery quotations on

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Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½- —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.95 .25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 .34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF dms. 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminossalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton.104.50 —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald, 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 —
ctns., l.c.l. lb 40 .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd. 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .53 .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99% dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed. bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. tcn.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, Metropolitan areas, E. ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale works ton 85.00 - —

Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb.41.50 -45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey cs. lb 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .71
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip grd., Argentine "Ordinary" Eastern seaports lb. .19½- .20½
New Zealand "Extra" c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
No. 3, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, lb. .17⅜- .17½
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb.. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —

Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼- —
dms l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12¼- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 100 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00

Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 —
Cinchona bark NF red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .71 - —
Ceylon No. "0000," bgs lb. .82 - —
Cinnamon bark oil bots lb.36.00 -70.60
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30⅛
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28⅛
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29⅛
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .60 - .80
Java-type, dms. lb. .70 - 1.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif. bots. lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l. works. ton.15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 -35.00
powd. ngs. c.l. ex dock. net-ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.38 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis, bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co. dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —

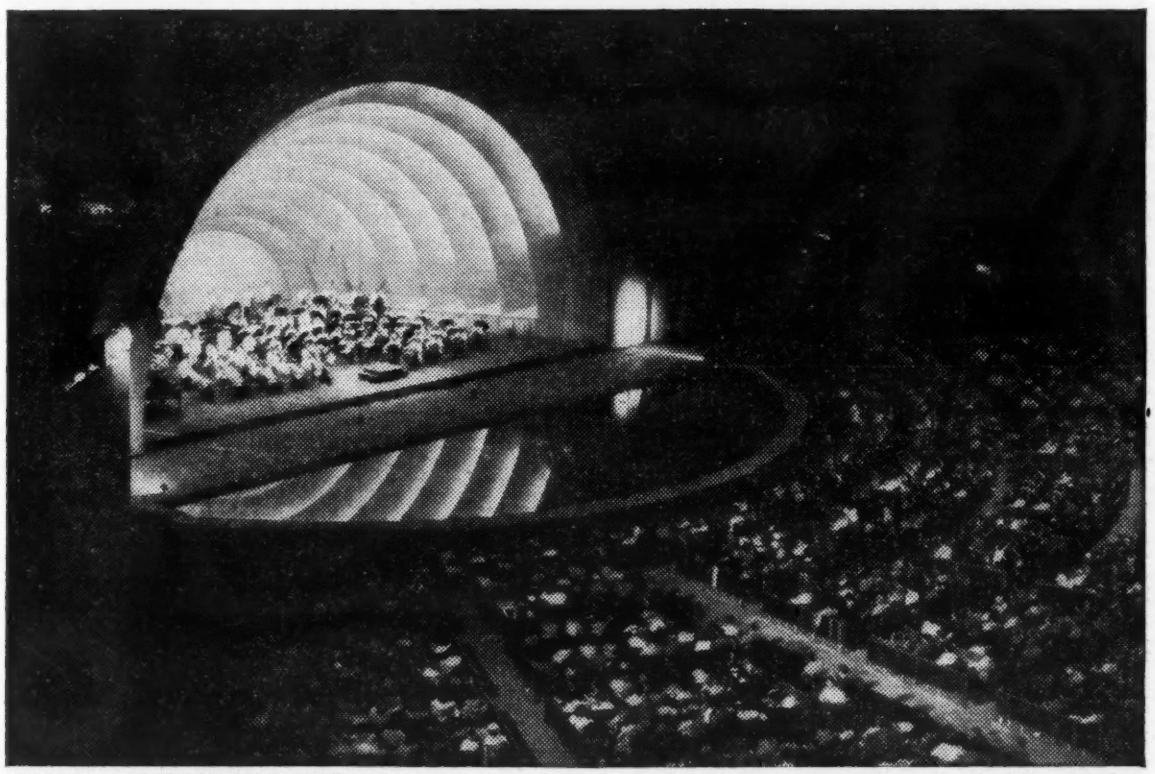
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .20⅝- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .18¼ - —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .28 - .29
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¾- .09
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz.27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Colombo root, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3485- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3635- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44¾- .45¼
Cryst., dihydrate dms., works, lb. .30½- .31
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
Copper chloride cuprous, dms., works lb. .4030- .4330
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lo. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .31½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots lb. .48½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .46½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1920- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.80 -15.30
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.23.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.80 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.28.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.29.15 -32.15
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.242.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.237.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12⅝- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .07⅛ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1835- .1860
tanks lb. .1635- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.61.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13¼ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .13¼- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13 - —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13 - —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks lb. .16½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —

Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —

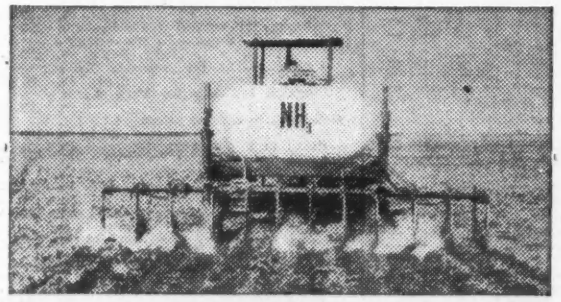
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l. t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —

Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

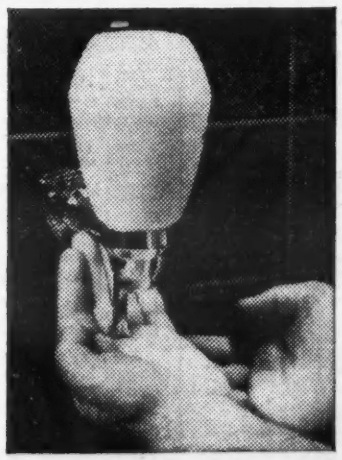
HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...



BEAUTIFY THE HOLLYWOOD BOWL—This crescent-shaped pool, reflecting the concrete-arch acoustical shell, doubles in brass as an orchestra pit, or is covered to add to the stage itself. Its surface is protected against such severe three-way usage by Nelsonite Pool Coating, based on Parlon® chlorinated rubber. Well over half of all the nation's swimming pools are likewise protected with Parlon-based paints, for durability, weatherability, chemical and alkali resistance, and a smooth waterproof finish. Other Parlon-based coatings protect everything from waterworks to chemical plants, gondola cars to tugs and ships; and preserve the good looks of concrete and stucco homes and buildings. Consult your regular source of coatings.



FEED HUNGRY SOIL—Anhydrous ammonia, produced by Hercules plants in three important agricultural areas, replenishes nitrogen-deficient soils. Literally "injected" into the ground, the ammonic nitrogen combines almost instantly with soil particles. Applications can be made nearly any time of the year when temperature and moisture conditions are suitable.



SERVE SOAP IN STYLE—Bobrick's new line of soap dispensers features an unbreakable plastic globe made with Hi-fax® high-density polyethylene. Hi-fax is now being used in blown containers of many types, offering handsome styling durability and resistance to chemical corrosion in a low-cost, easily-processed plastic material.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES

Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. 49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48 00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12 00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. 42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. 41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. 40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech. bgs. dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. 40 — —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 — 49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l. works. lb 43 — —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 48 — .52
tanks, same basis lb. 42 — —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. 43 — —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. 48 — .52
tanks, works lb. .42 — —
Dammar gum, Batavia A E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼ - .16½
nubs and chips bgs lb. .08½ - .09½
black bold bgs lb. .14½ - .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼ - .13½
unscraped bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ - .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs lb .30 - .33
Singapore No 1 bgs lb. .36 - 41
No 2, bgs lb. .29 - 32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb 17 - 19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD tech. flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - 47
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .46 - 49
DDT flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb 1 75 — 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton.51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.63.50 - 69.12
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. t.l ton 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 — .12
Neutral, bbls lb. .21 — .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD 17 dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½ — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ — .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 72 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 77 — .83
tanks, same basis gal. 56 — —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1 dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ — —
dms., l.c.l same basis gal. 75½ — .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 74 — .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 — —
SD3A dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .68 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 — 79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 — —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 75½ — .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ — —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 76 — .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 — —
SD29 dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69½ — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ — .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 — 79
tanks, same basis gal .52 — —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 71 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 76 — .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 — —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ — .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs, l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Anhyd., special, al foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb dms 100 lbs.15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb .19¾ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine dry, tech. fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed or food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dvd E. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 63½ - .64
tanks, works lb 61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms. works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms, c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. frt. alld. lb. .45½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms. dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l. works lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 2.30 - —
5-14 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., worss lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .037 - .038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1.000-1.999 gals lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2.000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½ - .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ - —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .65 — 85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c per lb. higher
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb 5.00 — 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld lb. 70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 15 65 -17 60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19 60 -22 85
No 3 lb.31 30 -35.80
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No 1, cns. lb 15.65 -17 60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 9.15 -11 05
No. 5 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb 3.80 - 4 25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb 10.50 -10 95
No. 18 lb 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17 00 -17 45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16 10
Yellow, D&C, No 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb 10.50 -10 95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16 10
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
19555 [illegible]dew NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 [illegible]wn Y lb. 1.27 - —
20470 [illegible]e black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
21010 [illegible]wn, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 [illegible]let B lb. 2.60 - —
22310 [illegible] FC lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .83 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. lb. 1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.61 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
35660 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals ..... lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals. lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. ..... lb. 4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. ..... lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. ..... lb. .38 - —
56005 Alizarin red SC ..... lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
59710 Flaming orange GRD double powder lb. 4.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra. lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG ..... lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B ..... lb. 3.02 - —
63825 Blue BLFD double paste .. lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste .. lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T ..... lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V ..... lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 ..... lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base ..... lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 ..... lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. ..... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. ..... lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.06 - —

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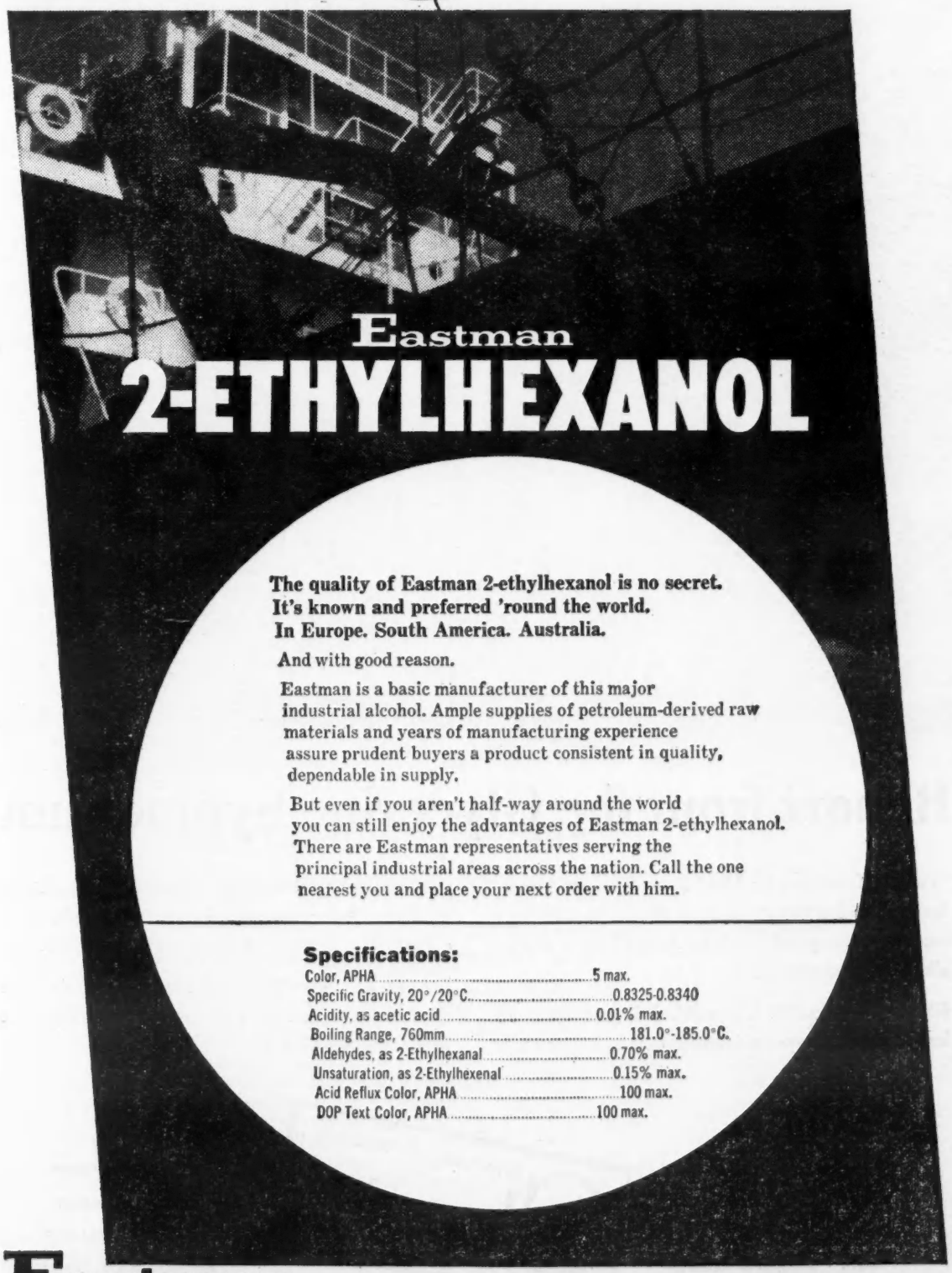
Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.35 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .63
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. ..... oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots. ..... oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va. ... lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 - 20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 - 21.86
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50

Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.83 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).

Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .83 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate ... lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .38
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over. lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.40


Eastman
2-ETHYLHEXANOL
The quality of Eastman 2-ethylhexanol is no secret.
It's known and preferred 'round the world.
In Europe. South America. Australia.
And with good reason.
Eastman is a basic manufacturer of this major industrial alcohol. Ample supplies of petroleum-derived raw materials and years of manufacturing experience assure prudent buyers a product consistent in quality, dependable in supply.
But even if you aren't half-way around the world you can still enjoy the advantages of Eastman 2-ethylhexanol. There are Eastman representatives serving the principal industrial areas across the nation. Call the one nearest you and place your next order with him.
Specifications:
Color, APHA 5 max.
Specific Gravity, 20°/20°C 0.8325-0.8340
Acidity, as acetic acid 0.01% max.
Boiling Range, 760mm 181.0°-185.0°C.
Aldehydes, as 2-Ethylhexanal 0.70% max.
Unsaturation, as 2-Ethylhexenal 0.15% max.
Acid Reflux Color, APHA 100 max.
DOP Test Color, APHA 100 max.
Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company
SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle

Eucalyptus Oil—Glycolic Acid

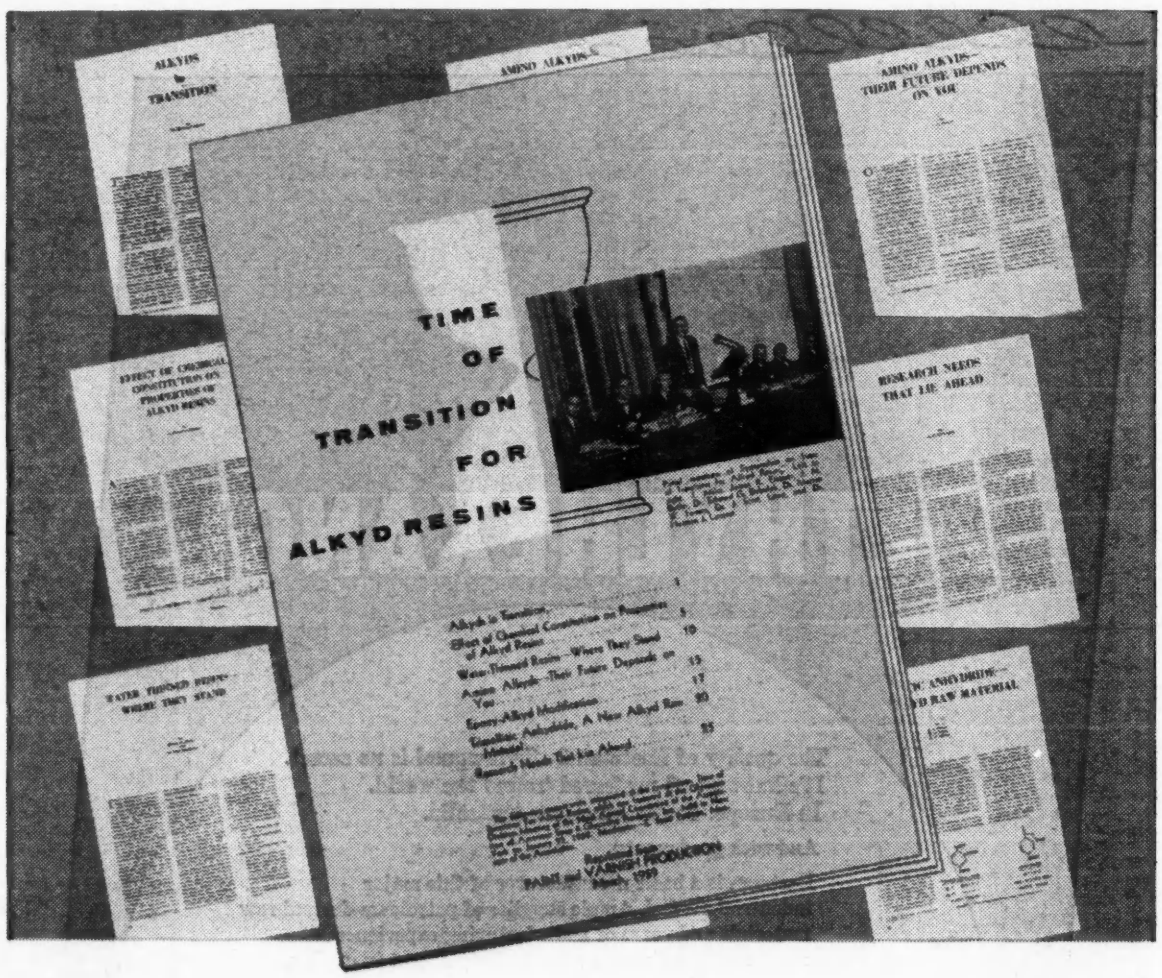
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .51 - —
NF, rectified, 80-85% dms. ... lb. .57 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns ... lb. 3.10 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. .. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs ..... lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. ..... gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1100- .1150
tanks ..... lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ..ton.125.00 -130.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ..ton.121.00 -125.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd. lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, chys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works ..... lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. ..... lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works ... lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. .. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. ..... lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. ..... lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.02 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. ..... oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. ..... oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin,
75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .... lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .... lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. .... lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .... lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .... lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. ..... lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. ..... lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Soap grade, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns ..... lb.19.50 - —
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.20.50 -22.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots ..... lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs ..... lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs ..... lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.85 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, gram. .15 - .27
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½- —
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .17 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).


TIME
OF
TRANSITION
FOR
ALKYD RESINS
ALKYDS in TRANSITION
AMINO ALKYDS
AMINO ALKYDS—THEIR FUTURE DEPENDS ON YOU
EFFECT OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION ON PROPERTIES OF ALKYD RESINS
RESEARCH NEEDS THAT LIE AHEAD
WATER THINNED PAINTS—WHERE THEY STAND
NEW ALKYD RAW MATERIAL
Alkyds in Transition 1
Effect of Chemical Constitution on Properties of Alkyd Resins 5
Water-Thinned Resins—Where They Stand 10
Amino Alkyds—Their Future Depends on You 13
Epoxy-Alkyd Modification 17
Cardilac Anhydride, A New Alkyd Raw Material 20
Research Needs That Lie Ahead 25
Reprinted from PAINT and VARNISH PRODUCTION Manager, 1959

Report from the Glycerine Symposium

"Time of Transition for Alkyd Resins" reflects glycerine's continuing partnership with alkyds. It's a 28-page report by seven paint industry experts of new trends in alkyd resin technology.

Glycerine's versatility is unmatched. It goes to any oil length, permitting polyol inventories to be reduced to a single multipurpose material—glycerine. For the future, glycerine alkyds promise to give coating manufacturers a whole new spectrum of properties to work with.

Reprints of "Time of Transition for Alkyd Resins" are available on request. For your copy, write the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties
HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH...
Glycerine

Applications
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ - .07⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½ - .06⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ - .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾ - .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade bgs lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York. ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 65% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd zone 1 lb. .27¼ - —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

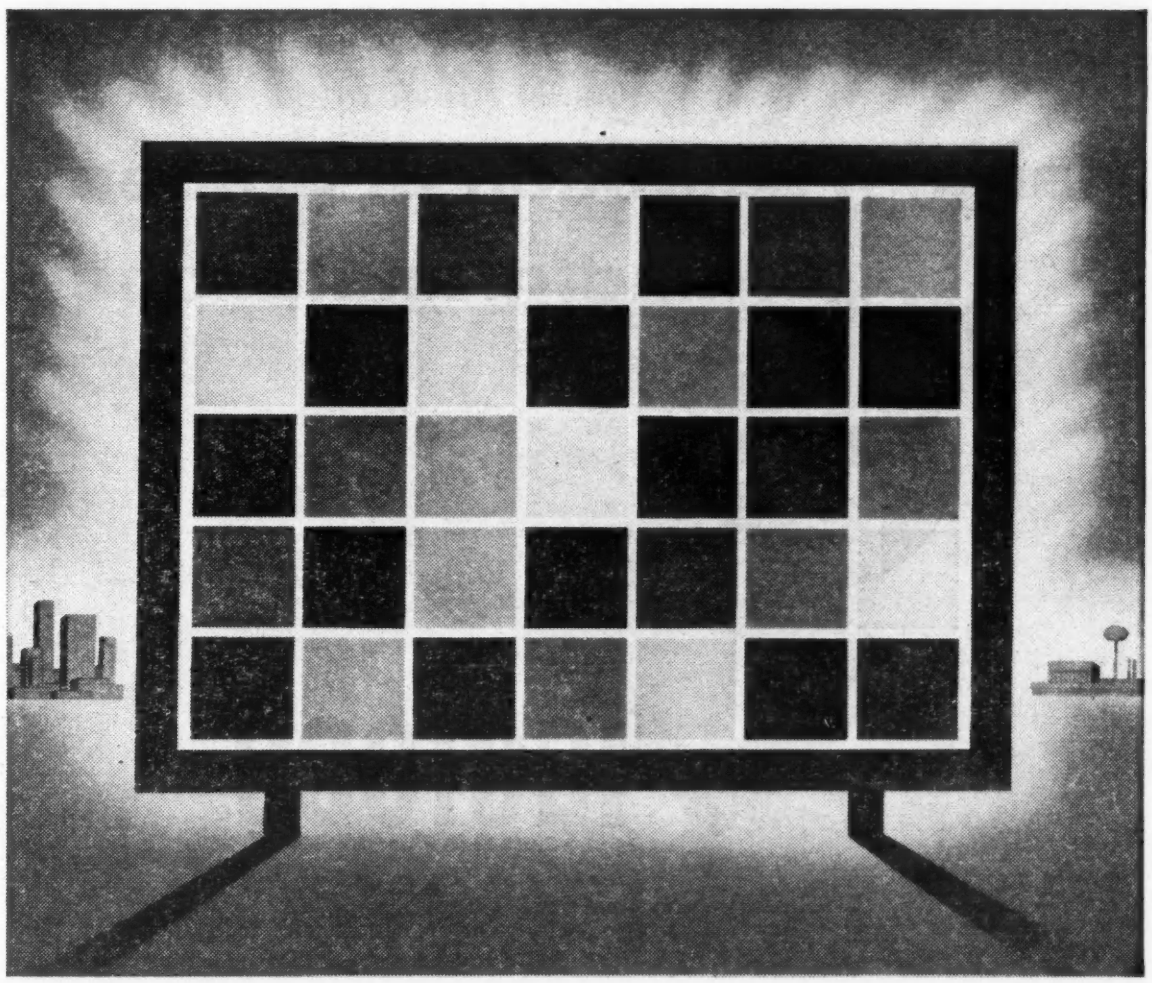
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.80

Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 83 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 83-lb. lots, same basis.
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .73 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .73 - 1.03
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 15.75 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75



How Shell Chemical serves the surface coating industry

Shell Chemical has maintained for many years an active program of practical and theoretical research in oxygenated solvents and Epon® resins for surface coatings.

The result has been a better understanding of the effect of solvents on film formers—leading to superior performance and greater economy in surface coating formulations.

Epon resins are still another important outgrowth of Shell research. Surface coatings based on Epon resins are among the hardest, toughest, and most resistant to the attack of chemicals and corrosion ever developed.

Shell Chemical's Technical Service Laboratory offers you assistance in solving surface coating formulation problems. Write or phone your nearest Shell Chemical district office if we can be of assistance.

Acetone
Bisphenol-A
Diacetone Alcohol
Di-Tertiary Butyl Peroxide
Epon® Resins
Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Amyl Ketone
Glycerine
Hexylene Glycol
Isopropyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Ether
Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Neosol® Proprietary Solvent
p-Tertiary Butyl Benzoic Acid
Secondary Butyl Alcohol

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

SHELL

Insect Flowers—Lead

Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb 3.85 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb 3.85 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb 8.00 8.50
Powd., bbls. hxs. lb 9.50 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs, c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.90
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17¼
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls. lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
80%, bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .21¼- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .09025- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 2.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —

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- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
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By using the correct grade and granulation of Lactose for each product you improve the efficiency of your operation with substantial reductions in *cost*. Let us help you in your selection by sending you samples and information about the most complete line of milk sugars available.

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Appleton, Wisconsin

A world-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. ..... lb. .53 - —
Lead iodide, NF V. jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1545- —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms., lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 9.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms. works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. ... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.35
Syn., 93-100%, dms., works .. lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.80
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .. lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton, Nominal
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton. 60.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York .... lb. .17 - .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ... lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .000c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms .... lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms ..... lb. .2200- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .. lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works .. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works .... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works .. oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. ... lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25 dms. or more .. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole bls. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
siftings, bls. ..... lb. 1.63 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 9.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., etns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. ton. 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 48.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars .. lb. .93 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .13¼- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E .. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works .. lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots .... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb lots .... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. 37¼ —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms, dlvd .. lb. .35 - —

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Pure California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction . . . perhaps we can help you.

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Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Manganese borate tech. fib dms. lb. 23½ —
Manganese carbonate chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. 21¾ —
smaller lots, works lb. 23½ —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross ton net works ton 143 00 —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots paper bgs., same basis ton 144 50 —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms same basis ton 152.50 —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 · —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb .35 · —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb 3.52 —
Manganese linoleate, liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb 41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb .34 —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb .36 —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb .38 —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾ —

Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼ —
Precip. 6½ 7% Mn dms lb. .33 —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E ton 97.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 104.50 —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms. lb. .26 · —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb .35 .39
DBB, bgs lb .25 .28
DK, bgs. lb No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb .20 .24
WS, bgs lb No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l fib dms. ton lots, works lb. .60 —
fib dms to ton lots, works lb. .62 —
fib dms., single dm., works lb. .65 —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04½ .05
MBT3 (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 · —
Menadione USP bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼ —
Menthol, nat., USP Brazilian cs. lb. 6.25 · 6.40
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 7.18
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 · —
bgs. fib dms less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 · —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 · —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 · —
Mercurie chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 · —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 · —
Mercurie cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 · —
Mercurie iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 · —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 · —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 · —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 · —
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 · —
bbls, smaller lots lb. 5.60 · —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.22 · —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 239.00 -241.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ · —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ · —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 · .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 · —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½ · .80
tanks, works lb. .45 · —

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .38 · —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½ · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½ · —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 · —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 · —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 · —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½ · —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½ · —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots. min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .30 · —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 · —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 · —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b works, frt equald lb. 27.25 · —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., c.l., frt alld lb 1.25 · —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 · —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 · —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 · —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.,
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½ —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½ —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ · —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 · —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 · —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 · —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 · —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 · —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 · —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 · —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ · —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ · —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 · —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ · —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ · —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 · —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 · —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb 2.25 · 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 · .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 · .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 · —
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 · —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 · —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 · —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 · —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 · .89
Methyl chloride, inquist., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ · —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ · —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾ · —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ · —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ · —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 · 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 · —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ · —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ · —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 · —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾ · —
tanks, works lb. .43 · —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 · .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 · —
tanks, works lb. .07 · —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 · —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½ · —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 · —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 · 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 · 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 · —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ · —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ · —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 · —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ · —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 · —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 · 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 · —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 · —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼ · —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ · .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 · —

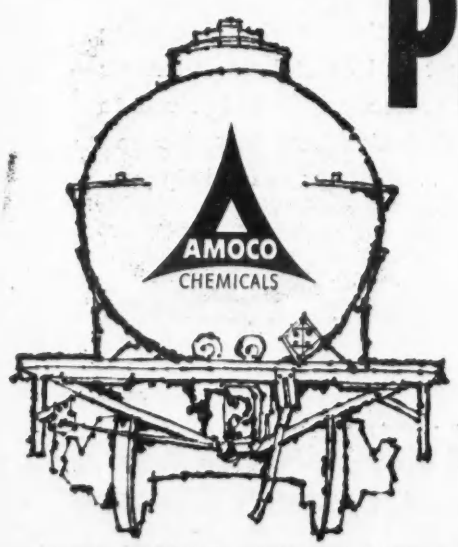
AMOCO PANAFLEX BN-1 PLASTICIZER

PANAFLEX BN-1 is an extender plasticizer for low cost plastisol and extrusion formulations.

PANAFLEX BN-1 is an efficient, clear, light straw-colored, liquid plasticizer. It is easy to process, has excellent electrical properties and does not migrate. PANAFLEX BN-1 Plasticizer also has good moisture resistance. It will not support fungi.

Using PANAFLEX BN-1 as an extender plasticizer may make possible important savings by giving you a quality finished product at a reduced cost per pound of compound.

Your inquiry about PANAFLEX BN-1 will receive immediate attention and a prompt reply.



AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
910 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago 80, Illinois

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.38 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted.....lb. 3.23 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd..lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse.....lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. w. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy..gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York..gal. .64 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York..gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .32 - —
Newark.....gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd.....gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey,, New York..gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3.....gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex....gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .20 - —
Buffalo.....gal. .20½- —
Chicago.....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland.....gal. .23½- —
Newark.....gal. .19 - —
New York.....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .19 - —
Providence.....gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works..lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans....gal. .11¾- .12
tanks, New York.....gal. .06 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works..kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works.....kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works..lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content..lb. 1.43 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content..lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.03 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E..lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis..lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis..lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 3.03 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis...lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd..lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs..lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs....lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns.....oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.....oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs.....lb. .31½- .34
tanks.....lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs.....lb. .53 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles....gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .18 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York..gal. .19 - —
group 3.....gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston..gal. 21½- —
Chicago.....gal. .299 - —
Cleveland.....gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .15½- —
Newark.....gal. .20½- —
New York.....gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia.....gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald..lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis....lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots....lb. .06½ Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works..lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).

Bacteria and fungi can't pass this protector!

Tris Nitro—Tris(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane—stops fungi and bacteria *dead!* Ideal in cutting oils, oil well flooding, pipe lines and drilling muds—checks unwanted microbiological growth in aqueous systems. Prevents deterioration of non-protein sizing and adhesive solutions during storage. Just 0.1% Tris Nitro safeguarded cutting oil system free of bacterial contamination for over 60 days during recent test—longer than any other compound tested!

The success of Tris Nitro is due to the slow release of bactericidal and fungicidal decomposition products, including formaldehyde. Tris Nitro offers sustained protection for extended periods with no indication of development of resistance. Recent experiments show that formaldehyde is also released at high humidities and high ambient temperatures in the presence of a trace of alkaline material. Tris Nitro is a powerful inhibitor of microorganisms, and in dry form should be evaluated to protect packaged goods from mold attack during shipment and storage.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Formula	$(CH_2OH)_3\ CNO_2$
Molecular Weight	151.12
Melting Point, °C	165-170d
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution	5.6
Solubility in Water g/100 ml at 20°C	220

For Technical Data Sheet No. 29 and sample, write CSC today.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Kansas City
Los Angeles • New Orleans • Newark • New York • St. Louis • San Francisco
IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co. (1958) Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S. A., Mexico 7. D. F.

1-Naphthol-5-Sulfonic-8-Amino Acid—Orange Peel

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see 8 acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .14 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
Nitric acid, 42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 62% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld. lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20, cps. bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.38 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.41 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -15.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .15 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 - .63
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

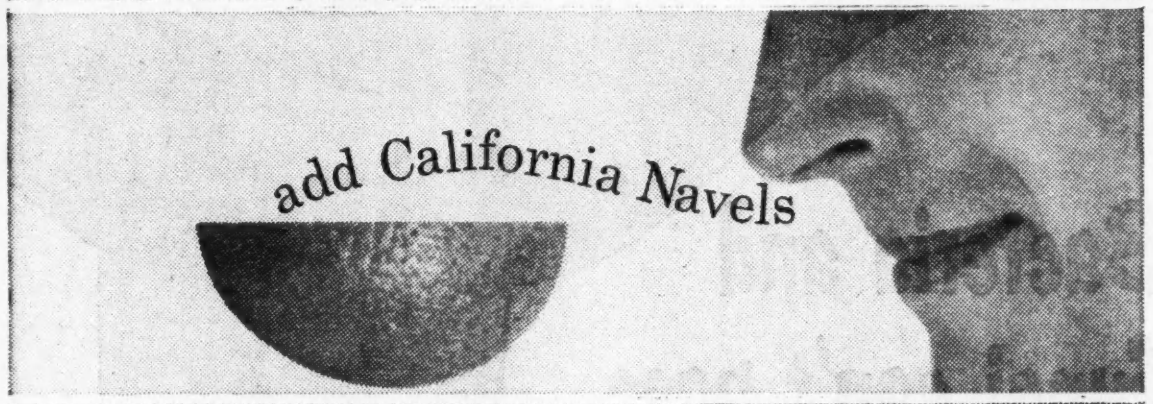
Oils

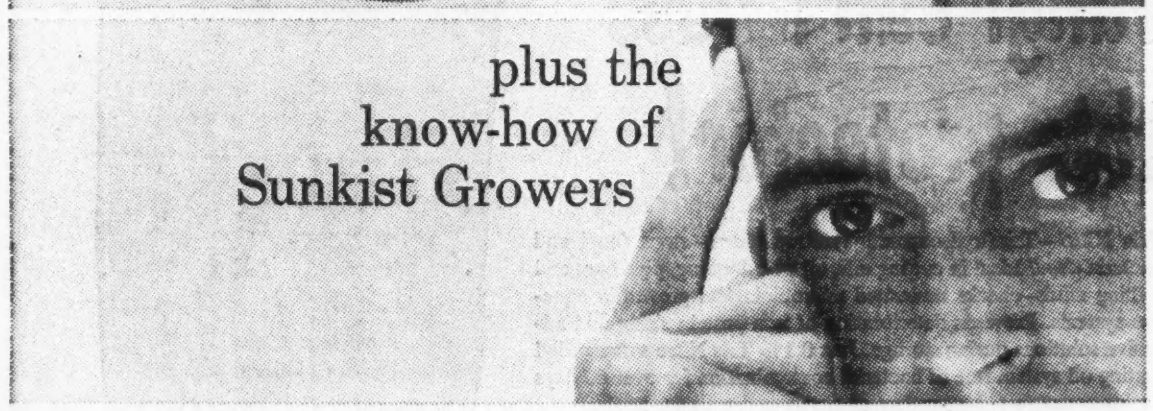
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22¼
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist, (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .14½- .14¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13½- .13¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.40 - 2.60
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .65 - .70
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .38

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.





to make the best orange oil for you!

It takes just the right proportion of the rich oil of flavorful California Valencias ...plus the aromatic oils of deep-colored navels...*and* the unmatched experience and skill of the Sunkist Growers in citrus product manufacture, to produce the best orange oil for you – Exchange Brand, U.S.P.

Precisely blended...identical in quality and strength, batch after batch... Exchange Brand Orange Oil is insurance that your products will maintain superiority batch after batch, year after year.

Ask your distributor for Exchange Brand Orange Oil – in the sealed container. It adds so little to the cost of finished goods, you cannot afford to pay less.

Exchange
Orange Oil U.S.P.
California Cold-pressed
Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIF.
Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by:
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., ... gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .76 - .77
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .82 - .83
Oxalic acid, bgs. dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works, lb. .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .19¼ - .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .15½ - .16½
tanks ..... lb. .1305- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. ..... lb. .15¾ - .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾ - .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Papain, NF, powd. ..... lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs. ..... lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldenyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse. lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½ - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
mills ..... ton. 63.00 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. ..... lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 58.50 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .13¾ - —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .18¾ - .19
tanks ..... lb. .16¾ - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald. lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. ..... lb. .24¾ - —
black, Lampong, bgs ..... lb. .24½ - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .73
Imp., USP., bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 3.90 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾ - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld . lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.06 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. ..lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08825- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-52% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - .18½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½ - .17
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾ - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½ - —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —

PENTA

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FUNGICIDES
ALGICIDES
HERBICIDES
TRY RCI FOR PENTA

Pentachlorophenol is widely used as a wood preservative. In addition, its water-soluble sodium salt today finds increasing application as a preservative for water base paints, adhesives, textile finishes, paper and fiberboard. Pentachlorophenol is especially effective as an inhibitor of bacterial attack, and as a protection against mold and fungus growth. If you need pentachlorophenol or sodium pentachlorophenate, call RCI. You can expect fast, dependable delivery from RCI, with its network of warehouses all over the country.

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Synthetic Resins • Chemical Colors • Industrial Adhesives • Phenol
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Maleic Anhydride • Sebacic Acid • Ortho-Phenylphenol • Sodium Sulfite
Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol • Sodium Pentachlorophenate
Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

REICHHOLD

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC., RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine. dms. frt alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine. refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate. bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 5.56 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-99%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .415 - .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. ..... lb 1.45 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots. vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. ..... lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. ... lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. .... lb. 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South. lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 76.00 - 80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. ... lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .7 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. .... lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)

Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½- .32½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton. 22.90 - 24.10
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½- .33
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton. 23.20 - 24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .23 - .33
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 39° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.15
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. t.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0 4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .793 - .866
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots ..... gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. ... gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. ... gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. ... gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge ..... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).

Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots. or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .03¾- —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ..... ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pjyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 44.75 - 45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.60 - 10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works ..... lb. 10.60 - 10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works. kilo. 175.00 - —
gram lots or more kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. ..... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. ..... lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns ... oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .14 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns ..... oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP cns ..... oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd frt. alld. 100% basis .. lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. ..... lb. .15¼- .15¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¼- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs. lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 42.00 - 46.00
Synthetic ..... lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. ..... oz. 55.00 - 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., cns., dms. ..... lb .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).

Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .13 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse. lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13873- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.23.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .49 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .13½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .38 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .93¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

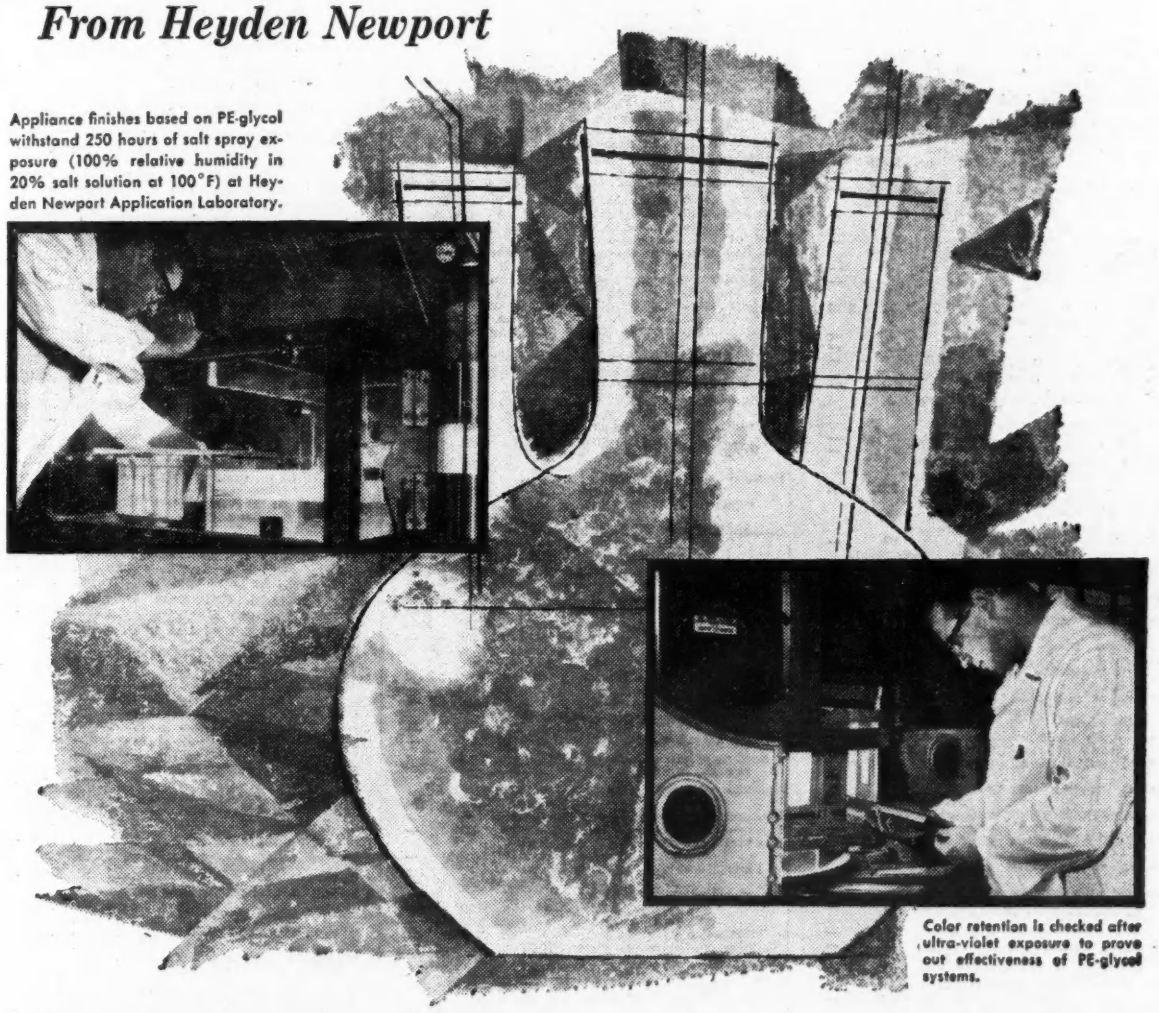
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.18 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis.100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —

Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.

From Heyden Newport

Appliance finishes based on PE-glycol withstand 250 hours of salt spray exposure (100% relative humidity in 20% salt solution at 100°F) at Heyden Newport Application Laboratory.



Color retention is checked after ultra-violet exposure to prove out effectiveness of PE-glycol systems.

Three new areas of PENTAERYTHRITOL application

Pentaerythritol is gaining new importance to paint chemists and allied chemical specialists as a result of development work at Heyden Newport. Check these three new areas that can be of profitable interest to you.

ALKYD EMULSIONS. The application advantages of latex paints plus the outstanding properties of the alkyd system is a combination offering formulators new sales potentials. Data are now available on the formulation and processing of PENTEK® based alkyd emulsions, excellent vehicles for water-based flat wall paints and industrial primers.

IMPROVED ALKYDS FOR FLAT PAINTS AND INDUSTRIAL FINISHES. Medium and short oil alkyd formulations — taking advantage of high quality, low cost PENTEK-glycol combinations — can be processed in standard equipment. Details on formulation and processing are available.

NEW HORIZONS. Pentaerythritol and its esters are finding increasing use in intumescent coating, plastic stabilizer, and plasticizer applications. Certain pentaerythritol derivatives are now showing considerable promise as lubricants and functional fluids.

1960

HEYDEN NEWPORT

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation
342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Where tradition meets tomorrow in chemical progress

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

- ☐ Please send data on the formulation of alkyd emulsions.
- ☐ Please send data on the formulation of Pentek-glycol alkyds.
- ☐ Please send PENTEK® Brochure.
- ☐ Please add my name to Heyden mailing list.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.t., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works . . . lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works . . . lb. .15¼- .16¼
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP, XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works . . lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots . . lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 59-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l. works . . lb. .18¾- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l., works . . lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 — —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis . . . . lb. .38 — —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots . . . . lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 — —
fib dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465 — —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse . . . 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld . . . . lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½ .28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60% cbys., dms. works lb. .25½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works . . . 100 lbs 4.40 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Sodium metaninate, bbls. frt alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works . . . 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 — —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs 4.95 — —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., . . lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works . . . . ton.41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis . . . . ton.41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works . . . 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis . . . lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis . . lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .19 - .21

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. . lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms . lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms. lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms . . . . . lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald . 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 . . 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 . . . . . 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 . . . . . 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 . . . . . 100 lbs 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works . . . 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. turbid, 1:3.2, dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works . . . . 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works . . . . 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dms., t.c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works . . . . 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works . . . ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .652 - .712
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works . . . . ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms . . . . lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0820- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0860- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works . . . . lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works . . lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt alld E lb. .42 — —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald . 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E. . lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City . . . gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston . . . gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston . . . gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey . . gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. . gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-232°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston . . . gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6° C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston . . . . gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works . . . . lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works . . lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.58.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, ton. .09¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, lb. .07⅛ Nom.
Refd., alkali, dms. . . . . lb. .1368- .1390
tanks . . . . . lb. .1168- —
Clarified, dms. . . . . lb. .1318- .1340
tanks . . . . . lb. .1118- —
Salad, dms. . . . . lb. .13⅝- .13⅞
tanks . . . . . lb. .11⅝- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks . . . . . lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms . . . . . lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks . . . . . lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. . . . . oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. . . . . lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. . . . . lb. 5.10 - 6.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. . lb. .1450- .1550
tanks . . . . . lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. . . . . lb. .1350- .1450
tanks . . . . . lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. . . . lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. . . . . lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. . . . . lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls . . . . . lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs . . . . . lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. . . . lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .822 - .844
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. . . . . lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works. lb. 1.02 - 1.274
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .88 - .89
Stannous sulfate, dms., works . . . lb. 1.073 - 1.093
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. . . . . lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. . . . . lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. . . . . lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 . . . . . gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston . . . . . gal. .20 - —
Chicago . . . . . gal. .299 - —
Cleveland . . . . . gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax . . . . gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark . gal. .19 - —
New York . . . . . gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia . . . . . gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh . . . . . gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs . . . . . lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .037 - .038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk . gram. .037 - .038
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E . lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works . . . . lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works . . . . . lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. . . . lb. 1.88 - —

Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works . ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. . . . . oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. . . . . lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .145 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .165 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis . . . . . lb. .12 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. . . . . lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot . . . lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. . . . . kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. . kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms. . kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. . . . . kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms . . . . . kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. . . kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. . . . . kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms. . kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. . . . . lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms . . kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
99-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald . lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works . . . . lb. .0535- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald . lb. .04½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works . . . . . ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works . . . . . ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works . . . . . ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works . . . . . ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works . . . . . ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works . ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works . . . . . ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works . . . . . ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% s.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret., N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. . . . . lb. 2.00 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04⅛
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07⅛
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oils, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works lb. .07 - .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- .08¾
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - .07⅛
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08⅝- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½- .06⅝
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07
special tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- .06⅞
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l lb. 15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms. kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. 33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
USP, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.03⅞- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots. kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo.22.50 -24.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works. lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —

Thanks to the variety of tints of today's paints, she can enjoy toying leisurely with many before making her final selection (as annoying as it is to him).

Your choice in white pigments is involved in her decision

The paint that finally makes up her mind will surely be pigmented with TITANOX®. There are one or more types of TITANOX pigment —rutile, anatase or titanium-calcium—not only for paints, but for anything that needs white pigment . . . paper, rubber, plastics, inks, ceramics, textiles, leather, and building materials, to name some. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
IN CANADA: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .935 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. ..... lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Trichotine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys works, frt adjusted, lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Trieresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
Trieresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt alld. E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .49 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., E. ..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works, lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York. lb. .24⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .25⅛- 25⅝
tanks, New York ..... lb. .23⅞- —
tanks, domestic mills ..... lb. .22⅝- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.... lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. . lb. .03¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .03¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works.... lb. .03½- .03¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 45% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works... lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..... lb. 12.00 - 12.50
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 11.25 - 11.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 12.00 - 12.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .04¾- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works.. lb. .05¾- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .05¾- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works..... lb. .06¾- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 12.00 - 14.50
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 11.50 - 13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals ... bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02¼- —

Take lubricants, for example

There's a USS steel container to meet almost every shipping need

Petroleum is like many other products, spending some part of its life in a steel shipping container. A wide variety of products arrive at their destinations stable, safe, sanitary, in carbon or stainless-steel shipping containers that are manufactured by United States Steel.

USS steel drums and pails come in a variety of sizes and closures, offering flexibility in choosing a shipping container, whatever you may manufacture. They represent the largest, most complete line available today, for the shipment of products as varied as paint and petroleum, chemicals and food, additives and essences.

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Division of
United States Steel

USS TRADEMARK

Virginia Type Red—Zinc Oxide Pigment

Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.128.00 -
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.160.00 - -

Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .11½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅛- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅝- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅛- —

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bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.17¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis.	lb.	.16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis.	lb.	.17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.17¾ - —
USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis.	lb.	.18¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.19¼ - —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.45 - .46
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼ - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works.	lb.	.12½ - .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41 - —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., divd. E	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. E	100 lbs.	9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2530-
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.06½- —
milled, bgs, c.l., works.	lb.	.04½- —
	lb.	.04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.53 - .63
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27 - .30
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62 - .83
Zirconium oxychioride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.35½- —

Bids Wanted

Calcium Hypochlorite, Fed. Spec. O-C-114A, Type I, packed in 5-lb. cont. & 100-lb. dms., **Sodium Hydroxide,** Fed. Spec. P-S-631B, Type I, packed in 13-oz. cont. & 400-lb. dms., **Sodium Hypochlorite,** Fed. Spec. O-S-00602A, Grade I, 1-gal. bots., term contracts, Bid IFB ATA-81532, July 10, General Services Admin., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 7th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Chlorate of Potash, 40 tons; **Sublimated Sulfur Powder,** 20 tons; **Amorphous Phosphorous,** 3 tons; **Carbon Black,** 1 ton; **Red Manganese Oxide,** 5 tons; **Manganese Dioxide,** 5 tons; **Iron Oxide Red,** 5 tons; **Antimony Sulfide,** 5 tons; **Potassium Bichromate,** 3 tons; **Glue,** 20 tons; **Iron Oxide Black,** 3 tons; **Copper Sulfate,** 3 tons; S/A No. RM-008872, PA No. 91-390-99-P1-9203, July 10, Habib Industries Ltd., Postogola, P.O. Faridabad, Dacca, East Pakistan.

Naphthalene Flakes, Fed. Spec. R-N-91A, Type II, packed in 1-lb. & 100-lb. dms., term contract, Bid IFB ATA-81536, July 23, General Services Admin., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 7th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Paint, 59,200 gals., ship enamel, Spec. MIL-P-1264A with GSSO Spec. Exception 80101-307, Bid IFB-155-3252-59B, July 6: 56,100 gals., submarine enamel, Spec. MIL-10-15933A with GSSO Spec. Exception 8010-319, Bid IFB-155-3253-59B, July 14; 45,300 gals., non-flammable paint, Spec. GSSO Pur. Desc. 8010-102, Bid IFB-155-3235-59B, July 10; 95,250 gals., interior deck enamel, Spec. MIL-P-18210 (Ships) Bid IFB-155-3236-59B, July 10; 40,700 gals., boot-topping enamel, Spec. MIL-7P-15123A, Bid IFB-155-3237-59B, July 7, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sodium Chloride, Fed. Spec. SS-S-550, Type I, packed in 100-lb. cont., term contract, Bid IFB ATA-81554, July 20, General Services Admin., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 7th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Sodium Metasilicate, Fed. Spec. O-S-604A, Type I & II, term contracts, Bid IFB ATA-91536, July 16, General Services Admin., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 7th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Sodium Thiosulfate, Fed. Spec. O-S-616C, Type I, packaged in 100-lb. dms., **Sodium Sulfite,** Fed. Spec. D-S-606E, packaged in 25-lb. dms., term contracts, Bid IFB ATA-81535, July 21, General Services Admin., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 7th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Government Set to Be

—*Continued from page 5*

of about 3 million pounds—the contents of a storage tank.

The new policy on handling perishables had its beginnings in the house appropriations committee several weeks ago when the group voted to deny GSA any new funds for rotating stocks and directed that the agency turn any moneys it received from sales into the treasury. GSA estimated that it would receive about $43.3 million from sales during the year.

There was a flaw in the plan as devised by the house committee, however, GSA officials explained that under the law they can not sell materials from the stockpile which are not declared surplus to needs without replacing them with new purchases. This meant then that under the house plan, the perishables could only remain in the stockpile until they rotted.

The plan worked up with the senate will permit the spending of about $16 million for rotating stocks in the new fiscal year.

House Cuts Appropriation

Government buying of strategic material got another blow from another direction. Later in the week, the house appropriations committee lopped off $187.3 million of requested appropriations for purchases under the long term defense production expansion contract entered several years ago by the old Office of Defense Mobilization.

The committee decided that with $123.5 million of unspent funds on hand, an additional $100 million would be enough to cover likely purchases during the new fiscal year. Involved largely are contracts entered during the periods when copper, nickel and aluminum were in short supply and when the government agreed to purchase quantities of these metals at fixed prices if the industries would expand productions.

Dow Corning Wooing Silicone Rubber Makers

—*Continued from page 5*

cable manufacture. Dow Corning has designed this material for cable constructions that demand a combination of good physical and electrical properties and excellent heat resistance.

• "Silastic 433," a silicone rubber masterbatch for formulating a wide variety of finished compounds. The firm says the new material is a silicone polymer with quantity of reinforcing silica added.

• "Silastic 52 and 82," two new general purpose compounds. Dow Corning identifies them as additions to the "Silastic 50 and 80" series (50 and 80 durometer [Shore A Hardness] stocks that can be blended to obtain intermediate hardness.

Initial investment in equipment to manufacture the new materials, Mr. Blessing reports, is about $500,000. However, as demand grows, a good bit more is expected to be put into production facilities.

According to Mr. Blessing, Dow Corning isn't butting into any market already held by other materials. Rather, he says, the new silicone rubbers will fill niches the organic materials have been unable to fill.

End design of Dow Corning's sales campaign is to answer the needs of fabricators in a market whose demand pattern grows more diverse in direct ratio to its own expansion.

The silicone rubber refinements embodied in the seven new materials, the firm notes, are aimed specifically at its four big parts markets: aircraft, electrical appliances and automotive.

Sales of silicone rubber parts in these markets last year were, respectively, $20 million, $7 million, $7 million and $6 million. Another $10 million in sales went into other industries, giving 1958 silicone rubber parts sales a grand tally of $50 million.

Dow Corning hopes this is only a jumping off point. One of the firm's keys to market expansion has been to hold price. Also, with the expansion of sales of certain items, it has cut price as production costs have come down for it.

In keeping with this policy, the firm synchronized a price reduction announcement with its report of the seven new materials. Reduced in price is "Silastic LS-53," a fuel and solvent resistant silicone rubber. The price cut brings the material down to a starting level of $16 per pound. Dow Corning says that "Silastic LS-53," has been reduced over 46 percent since its introduction in 1956.

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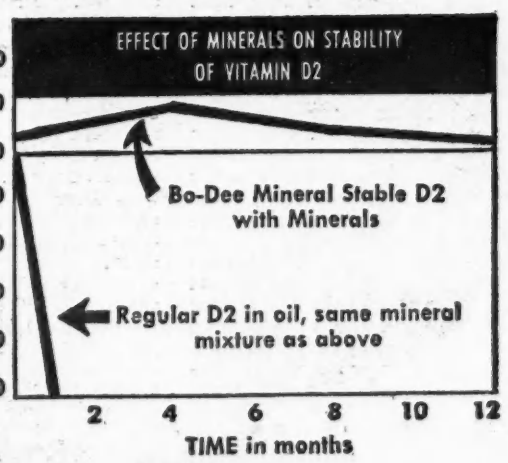
Tricalcium phosphate	13.00	Manganese sulfate	0.10
Magnesium sulfate	10.00	Cobalt sulfate	0.02
Iodized sodium chloride			20.00%



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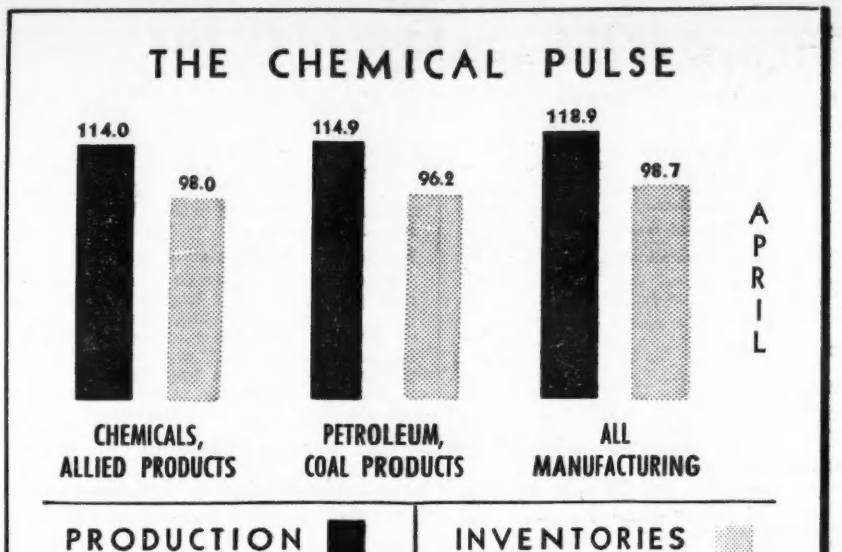

Pesticidal Problems

It is encouraging to those who had previously reached a similar conclusion to learn that the Department of the Interior has found out that the problem of undesirable, often destructive, always deplorable side-effects of certain pesticidal practices is "of much greater magnitude than originally contemplated," as set forth in OPD on page 3 last week. The lesson to be found in the department's report should get immediate thorough attention by those who make pesticides and those who use them.

The research which the problem demands should be conducted by private industry in goodly part at least, not by government alone under any new legislative program. The trend to nationalism, of which the National Association of Manufacturers has recently been specifically critical, must not be permitted to have the promotion of a governmental program in any field where the basic requirements are industrial, commercial and technical services.

The four major objectives of the Interior department's research project are most important in terms of public welfare. The pesticidal industry should at least have a substantial part in the activities directed toward their attainment. It should now arrange to initiate and promote contributory contacts with the department and with the national organization of pesticide control officials, which will have its annual meeting in October. The latter contact would well be primarily concerned with the reaching of a fully satisfactory determination of just what the term, "control," means in that connection—and what it should mean.

One of the biggest aspects of the multipartite problem presented in connection with pesticides is that having to do with why modern pesticides are repeatedly being reported to be losing their effectiveness and to be far less permanently effective than were their predecessors—the old "bug poisons." Why, for instance, can it be reported as it is being, that New York City and its suburbs are being overrun with roaches, bedbugs, ticks, fleas and various beetles? That question is one for the pesticide industry, not for a governmental agency at any level.

Practical Chemical Service

Not so very long ago, there was at least fairly clear support for the general belief that a rather close and useful contact existed between the armed forces of this nation and the country's chemical profession and industry. Has that situation been changed?

That question arises from the assumption that the desire of the armed forces for improvements in chemical supplies—other than ammunition—as set forth on page 5 last week had to come out by way of the National Inventors Council. Of course, it could be that those desires were known to the chemical industrial and professional organizations and that something was already being done in the direction of catching up with them. But, why then should the inventors' group be "calling for newer and better ways of doing the job" of testing insect repellents? Have the practitioners of chemistry and the makers of chemicals lost all interest in being initiatory in relation to jobs which they should do?

There is logical reason for the inventors to go into the matter of applying the chemicals for which the armed forces are looking; the needs there are mechanical or otherwise technical. But, because the materials involved are basically chemical, the primary—and constructive—interest in the programs should be a part of the chemical industry's ability and willingness to put its products to practical use. Satisfaction in ultimate consumption or utilization of its products should be the goal of industrialism in all its fields.

Farm Policy Doubts

About a fortnight ago, President Eisenhower made it quite clear to the congress that he wanted something done to put an end to the costly, wasteful, ineffective subsidization of curtailment of production of grain, especially wheat, on the farmlands of the nation. The general public has long been with him all the way in that respect—and it made that also known to its representatives in the job of federal lawmaking. Those in the upper house did not pay much attention; they passed a bill that would have given wheat an 80-percent of "fair" parity price support in the next season, if acreage were cut 20 percent—and cultivation increased 25 percent. The members of the lower house were more sensitive—and sensible—they voted the bill down. The leaders of the majority party did not like that and got busy with "negotiations." Another bill was put through both houses in less than a week. It cut 25 percent from existing allotments and boosted the support price 20 percent. The expectations and predictions were that the President would veto the measure. And he did—in three days. Amen!

The Secretary of Agriculture stood with the President in opposition to the bigger prop for wheat. But, his departmental staff is all bothered about a fear that the federal farm program is going to come more or less lingeringly to an end because of legislative inattention. The perturbation is primarily in the minds of the departmental staffs which have to do with the administrative activities of the big job of making the subsidization program work—to the satisfaction of somebody under the euphemistic designation. "Commodity Stabilization Service." That job gives employment to very many persons. Naturally they are not concerned with what that costs the taxpayers, despite the expressed attitude of their boss, the secretary.

It is to be hoped that some way will be found, in the department or somewhere, to help the farmer—the little individual, not the big corporations which have been getting the lion's share of the handouts—to go along if and when he has to make use of his own feet. That will not be an easy or simple task, because of the cooperation which it will require.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Companies Know the Score: There's More Than Passing Significance in an Investigation Washington Is About to Undertake on the Way World Market Prices Have Been Shifting.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Chemical companies which depend on foreign sources for raw material supplies—as most of them do in one way or another—have been quick to see more than a passing significance in an upcoming study of fluctuations in world market prices.

An investigation is to be started soon under the auspices of a joint senate-house economic committee to determine how unstable prices might affect the American economy, with particular emphasis on chemicals, metals, agricultural products and other raw materials.

Instability best describes the raw materials markets ever since World War II. Prices of agricultural products, metals and minerals and other raw materials have varied widely over the period and have become of general concern in some of the western European nations as to whether in the long run this is good for the national economies.

Raw materials are supplied largely by the under-developed areas of the world and, while a drop in raw material prices gives temporary benefits to the consuming nations, these benefits are often only temporary.

At least Britain has found it so learning that while lower raw material prices enable her to save on balance of payments, they also result in reduced exports of capital goods to the under-developed areas.

The committee study is but one phase of a broad probe being made of underlying forces in the national economy. Some of the other points of interest which are to be analyzed in the probe are these:

What is the present position of the US economy vis-a-vis the world economy? How has our international economic situation been changing and what are the prospects of the foreseeable future? What are the implications for the American economy of the emergence of free trade areas of which the European common market may be only the first? What is the significance of the changes under way in the under-developed countries for the American economy in the years ahead?

Apropos of the committee's probe of international influences on US employment, growth and prices is a report put out last week by the Department of Commerce on balance of payments indicating that for the first time in years imports of goods and services on a quarterly basis have exceeded exports. We may wind up the year with an unfavorable balance of trade!

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Underwater Empire

This book, The Earth Beneath the Sea*, by Francis P. Shephard, deals with the geology of that 72 percent of the earth's surface that lies under water. An illuminating account of latest discoveries in the geology of the sea, it also contains an interpretation of the origin of submarine topography and a discussion of the processes which are operating in the sea and along the coasts.

* THE EARTH BENEATH THE SEA. By Francis P Shephard. 275 pages. The John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. $5.00.

Barbituric Acid Hypnotics

The text of this book, Medical Chemistry, Volume IV*, edited by F. F. Blicke and R. H. Cox, is an exhaustive study of barbituric acid hypnotics. A view and review of virtually all the derivatives of barbituric acid in their chemistry, pharmacology and metabolism, the book is one of a series prepared under the auspices of the division of medical chemistry of the American Chemical Society. Purpose of the series is to provide comprehensive reviews and systematic summaries of data available on the biological and chemical properties of substances already studied, in order to supplement the thinking of research chemists and pharmacologists.

* MEDICAL CHEMISTRY, VOLUME IV. Edited by F. F. Blicke and R. H. Cox. 334 pages. John Wiley & Sons. $12.00.

Heavy Chemicals

Strikes and strike threats held sway over an otherwise quiet market last week. Labor disputes hit plants of two alkali producers, affecting output of caustic potash, potassium carbonate, chlorine and caustic soda. Further, chemical producers are conditioning themselves to the clear possibility of a steel strike this week. Should the strike take place—and there's little reason to doubt that it will, say most observers—it's most likely that mineral acids will be hit first.

With the shutdowns of mills, a large volume of acid business will cease immediately. Should the steel strike last more than four or five weeks, fabricators will run out of raw materials and be forced to curtail consumption of acids.

Then, too, there are definite possibilities of strikes in the aluminum and copper industries. Copper union will take a strike vote tomorrow. Aluminum contracts expire July 31.

Nobody seems very concerned about the strike affecting the caustic potash producers, though. Apparently, there is plenty of material around to handle all needs, particularly during the third quarter, during which things are expected to sag generally.

Plant vacation and repair shutdowns look to the trade to be more widespread than ever before this year. The paper industry in particular will be practically chopped in two, as far as production is concerned, during July.

Pricing activity is notable by its almost total absence. Only borax chemicals, of the major lines, will change in price July 1. Observers of the aluminum industry foresee a price rise on August 1 for pig and ingot.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 20 at 96.0 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 95.1 percent for the previous week, and 89.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Platinum, $1 per oz.

Reduced

Mercury, $1 per flk.
Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 6/10c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 7/10c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 4/10c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
107.28	107.28	107.40	104.40

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Last week's buying interest continued active, chiefly for immediate needs. Steel and allied metals industries are buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, not wanting to be caught with their inventories showing should there be a steel strike.

Should steel mills be shut down owing to a strike—and the industry feels that this is a foregone conclusion—the eventual consequence would be the disappearance of roughly 15 percent of the hydrochloric acid market.

Immediate result of steel output stoppage will mean a halt in large volume deliveries to primary mills, acid sellers point out. Eventually, if the dispute is of any length, metal fabricators will also drop out of the market.

Hydrofluoric—Sellers are anticipating a steel strike. If and when the shutdown occurs, an estimated 6 to 7 percent of this acid's consumption could be affected.

However, current inquiry for use in the manufacture of fluorinated hydrocarbons —particularly refrigerants and propellents —is expected to hold at a high level for the balance of the summer.

The aluminum industry consumes the largest single amount of HF for the manufacture of synthetic cryolite. Observers are watching the steel-labor picture very closely, since this will probably determine whether or not the aluminum industry will strike for higher wages.

Nitric—Only about 15 percent of this acid goes into all industrial uses—and only a minor portion of that 15 percent into stainless steel pickling. Hence, development of a steel strike is not expected to have too great an effect on the overall nitric picture.

The other 85 percent of the market is devoted to agricultural use. This market is seasonally slack at the moment, and not much pickup in demand is expected until the fall mixing season.

Sulfuric—This acid is expected to sail serenely through any projected steel strike. Only about 5 percent of all sulfuric produced went to steel last year.

Markets for this material are so diversified and widespread that a steel walkout is expected to have only minor effects on the total sales position.

Texas Railroad Commission has cut back sharply on crude oil allowables in that state for July. This means less crude runs to refineries in the area, and consequent slackening in demand for sulfuric for alkylation.

The major portion of sulfuric's market is in the fertilizer field. This area is now seasonally slack, and not much improvement is anticipated before the fall.

Steel output soared again last week as the mills made frantic efforts to produce as much as possible before the July 1 strike deadline.

Production rose to 2,627,000 tons, or 92.8 percent of capacity from the previous week's actual output of 2,620,000 tons, or 92.5 percent of capacity.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Paper sizing is said to account for about 65 percent of consumption of alum per year. Right now, demand from the paper industry is slack.

Reason is that paper mills, which normally close for vacation shutdowns during July and the forepart of August, do not wish to buy heavily and be loaded up with excess inventories during the inactive period.

Inquiry for water treatment in the east responded favorably last week to heavy rainfalls and need for reservoir settlement chemicals in the region.

Caustic Potash—Production of KOH was halted at two large producing plants last week by strikes. It's not now known how long the strikes will be, but producers believe that supplies on hand are sufficient to outlast a dispute of short duration.

Furthermore, it is felt that producers remaining in operation will be able to satisfy third quarter demand even should the strike be prolonged.

Caustic Soda—Buying interest continues active, chiefly for immediate needs. This applies particularly in the paper industry, where, in anticipation of summer shutdowns, mills are buying only what they need for immediate use.

Chlorine—Inquiry has held up well all during the second quarter. How it will fare during the coming period is a matter of conjecture, although most sources agree a decline in buying interest is likely, owing to the summer vacation and repair shutdown period.

There has been a good deal of concern lately about import of chlorinated hydrocarbons. These heavy imports of cheaper chlorinated solvents have caused consternation among domestic producers. Domestic output of the solvents has suffered as a result, with a subsequent decline in sales of chlorine in this direction.

Strikes at the works of two chlorine producers had little or no effect on the overall market picture last week. Further, observers indicated that there will be little likelihood of adverse effect in the future, should the strikes continue for some time.

Paper industry inquiry is expected to fall off seasonally during the next couple of months. Demand for sanitation is expected to be strongly maintained.

Potassium Carbonate—A major producing point was struck last week. Despite the work stoppage, industry sources feel that there is nothing to worry about as far as supplies are concerned.

In fact, they say, a strike doesn't make much difference in a market already beset with sluggish demand and heavy supplies.

Sodium Silicofluoride—There have been some good-sized bids in from municipalities, and trade sources say these bids have pretty well cleaned up excess supplies of material.

Hence, it looks like municipal demand for water fluoridation will take up what material is available during the foreseeable future.

Industrial demand, which had been slow

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Heavy Chemicals

during much of the early part of the year, is said to be making a recovery at the present time.

Sodium Sulfate—July will be a lean month for saltcake, say sellers, who point out that the bulk of the kraft paper industry will be shut down for vacations and repairs for the most of the month.

Aside from July, however, producers foresee a continuing steady demand throughout the balance of the year. Supply position is such that there are no surpluses of material. Hence, despite the anticipated slump in demand, the market is expected to continue in good shape.

An unusual feature of the sodium sulfate market at present is strong demand for detergent grade material. Heavy inquiry for use in detergent building at this time of year is contrary to usual seasonal trends.

One observer believes that the heavy run on detergent grade materials has been caused by a flurry of stocking-up of detergents on the chain-store level.

Sulfur Chlorides—A producer of sulfur chlorides will halt production of these materials on January 1, 1960. This will leave two producers of sulfur mono- and dichloride.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate declined to 79.3c. to 86.6c. per pound; sodium stannate, 65.2c. to 71.2c.; stannic chloride, 82.2c. to 84.4c.; stannic oxide, $1.11 to $1.12; anhydrous stannous chloride, $1.02 to $1.274; hydrous crystals, 88c. to 89c.; and sulfate, $1.073 to $1.093.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—May saw another all-time record monthly high in aluminum production. Output for the month reached 163,857 tons.

Production for April was 155,213 tons, and for May, 1958, output was only 126,327 tons. All-time record quarterly production was achieved in the first quarter of this year, when output reached 456,006 tons.

An aluminum producer will begin contract negotiations on July 7. Contracts end July 31. Opinion is that if the steel industry strike begins July 1, and extends past July 31, in all likelihood the aluminum industry will be struck as well.

Copper—Primary producers' copper held without change. US copper output in April was 98,800 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Mine production in March was 98,152 tons, and in April of 1958, was 84,121 tons. Refinery output of copper in April declined to 130,217 tons from 131,808 tons in March.

A vote will be taken tomorrow on whether to call a strike in the copper mining industry in this country. Should the copper workers walk out—and the union indicates they'll work as long as progress is made in negotiations—fabricators will be well covered for the month, since a great number close down for vacations during that time anyway.

Magnesium—Looking at the magnesium business, Business and Defense Services Administration says this:

The upward trend in magnesium demand which began in 1958 has continued in the first part of 1959. Shipments have increased substantially more than industrial production in general.

Increased use of magnesium in electronic applications and in missiles has continued into 1959. Continued development work in magnesium-thorium and other alloys designed for use at elevated temperatures is expected to still further increase magnesium usage in these fields.

Mercury—Price was lower, quoted at $238 to $241 per flask, spot.

Platinum—Market was firmer, at $76 to $80 per ounce, spot.

Silver—Bullion continued unchanged, quoted Friday at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal moved in a narrow range, quoted Friday at $1.03⅞c. per pound, spot.

Rubber Chemicals

—Continued from page 7

icals in 1958 amounted to 144 million pounds, compared with 156 million pounds in 1957. Sales of the compounds in 1958 totaled 103 million pounds, valued at $67 million, compared with 110 million pounds, valued at $70 million, in 1957.

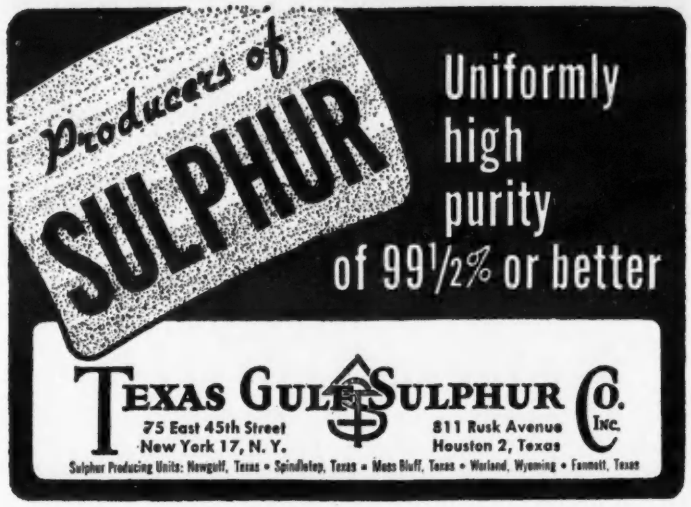
Cyclic rubber-processing chemicals are chiefly accelerators and antioxidants. Production of antioxidants, which amounted to 74 million pounds in 1958, included 33 million pounds of amino compounds and 12 million pounds of hydroxy compounds.

Production of acyclic rubber-processing chemicals, chiefly accelerators and peptizers, amounted to 25 million pounds in 1958, compared with 30 million pounds in 1957. Sales in 1958 amounted to 20 million pounds, valued at $13 million, compared with 22 million pounds, valued at $14 million, in 1957, the report said.

Space Agencies Will Be Under House Unit Scrutiny

The house committee on science and astronautics is making a study of the contracts and contracting procedures of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration and other government agencies over which the committee has jurisdiction.

Chairman Overton Brooks of Louisiana said that it will be the policy of the committee to scrutinize these agencies in space development and in scientific research and development. The purpose of the study is to determine what the agencies are doing in order that congress may be fully informed. The study will be a continuing one, he added.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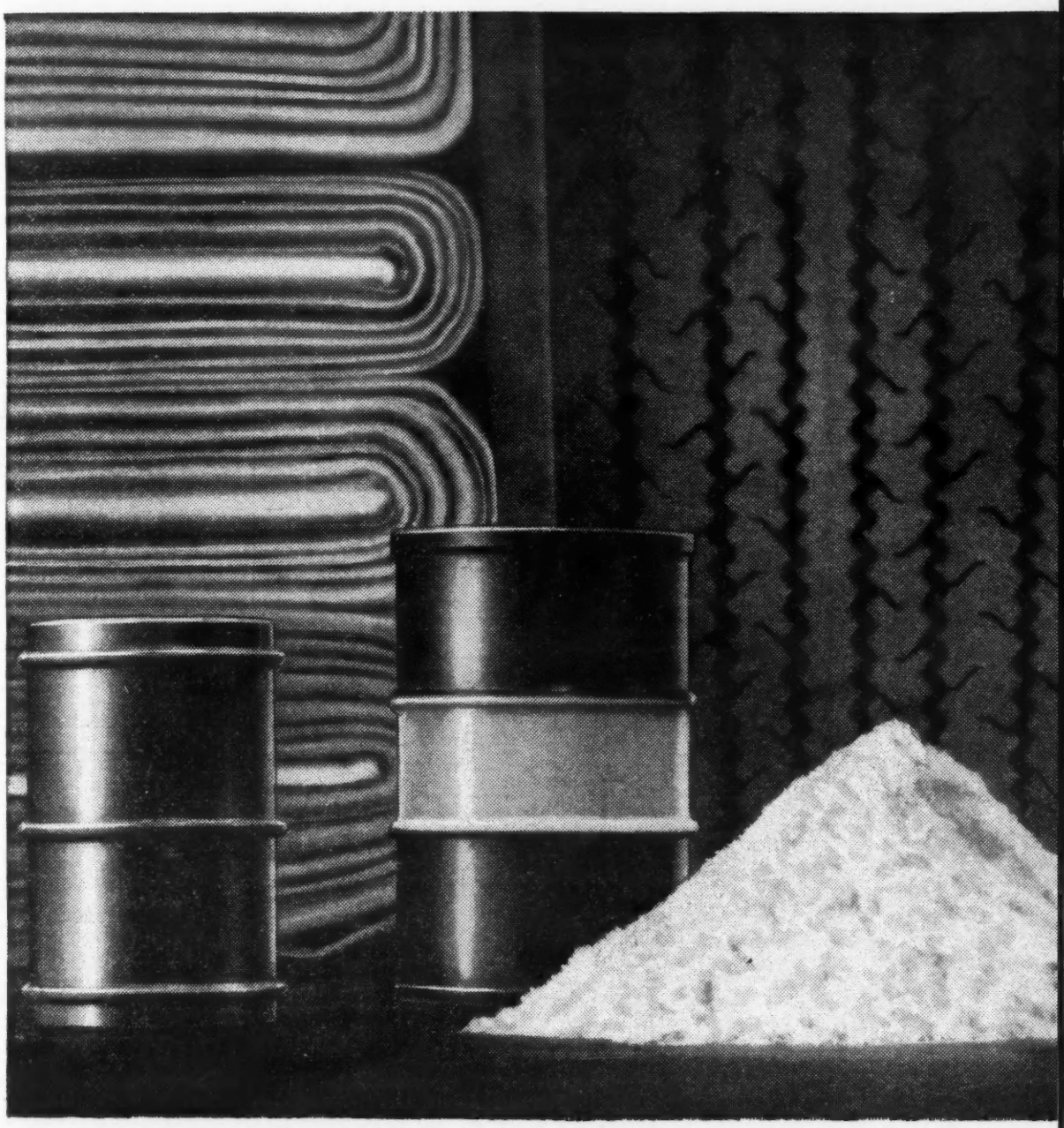

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Electrodialysis Process Used In 3rd US Salt Water Unit

Department of the Interior has picked an electrodialysis process for its third saline water conversion demonstration plant.

The plant will be designed to convert brackish water to fresh at an anticipated rate of at least 250,000 gallons per day. It will be located in the northern great plains or in the arid areas of the southwest.

Secretary Fred A. Seaton selected an electrodialysis process after studying the recommendations of the office of saline water and those of a special process selection board appointed by assistant secretary Fred G. Aandahl. Describing the operation of the process, Dr. A. L. Miller, director of the office of saline water, said: "An electrodialysis process uses a combination of electrical current with special types of membranes to remove salts from water."

Heyden Newport Appoints

David X. Klein, has been appointed technical director of the Heyden Chemical Division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, N.Y. Mr. Klein was formerly manager of research at the company's Garfield, New Jersey laboratories.

Airco Begins to Build New Test Laboratory

Air Reduction Company, Inc., New York, has begun construction of a test laboratory in Franklin Township, N. J. Completion is expected in late summer.

Designed to supplement the facilities of Airco's central research laboratories at Murray Hill, N. J., the new laboratory will be devoted to research on fuels and oxidizers. The new test center will provide facilities for laboratory, pre-pilot, and pilot scale operations, Airco says.

Copper Mergers Must

—*Continued from page 4*

sorption of fabricating companies by producers, the suit notes.

Kennecott, a New York corporation, is the largest producer of copper in the country. In 1958, it had total revenue of $404,998,000 and net income of $60,121,000. Its consolidated assets as of December 31, 1958, were $825,677,738.

Kennecott's mines yielded about 35 percent of all the copper produced in 1955 and 1956 and the company also ranks No. 1 in smelting capacity, having about 30 percent of the estimated national total.

Prior to the acquisition of Okonite, which is located in Passaic, N.J., Kennecott was also engaged in the fabrication of copper and copper-base products through two wholly-owned subsidiary fabricating companies: Chase Brass & Copper Company and Kennecott Wire & Cable Co., both of which were originally acquired by Kennecott.

Okonite was one of the largest and most technically advanced independent fabricators of wire and cable prior to the acquisition, the department said.

In 1957 Okonite had sales of over $40 million and as of August 31, 1958, it had assets of over $30 million. The acquisition of Okonite in November, 1958, the complaint added, will enable Kennecott to increase materially the internal consumption of copper by its fabricating facilities.

Merger Hit on Many Sides

The suit charges that the effect of Kennecott's acquisition of Okonite eliminates actual and potential competition between Kennecott and Okonite in the fabrication and sale of various kinds of copper wire and cable, enhances Kennecott's competitive advantage over other copper producers and wire and cable fabricators, and may substantially lessen competition in the production and sale of copper, copper and copper-content products, and copper wire and cable.

It is further charged that the acquisition may foster mergers and acquisitions by other copper producing companies and copper fabricating companies with a consequent increase in economic concentration and tendency toward monopoly in the copper industry.

The suit seeks, among other things, to force Kennecott to divest itself of the assets and business of Okonite and to prevent it from acquiring other companies engaged in the production, fabrication or sale of copper or related products.

FDA Doesn't Want

—*Continued from page 4*

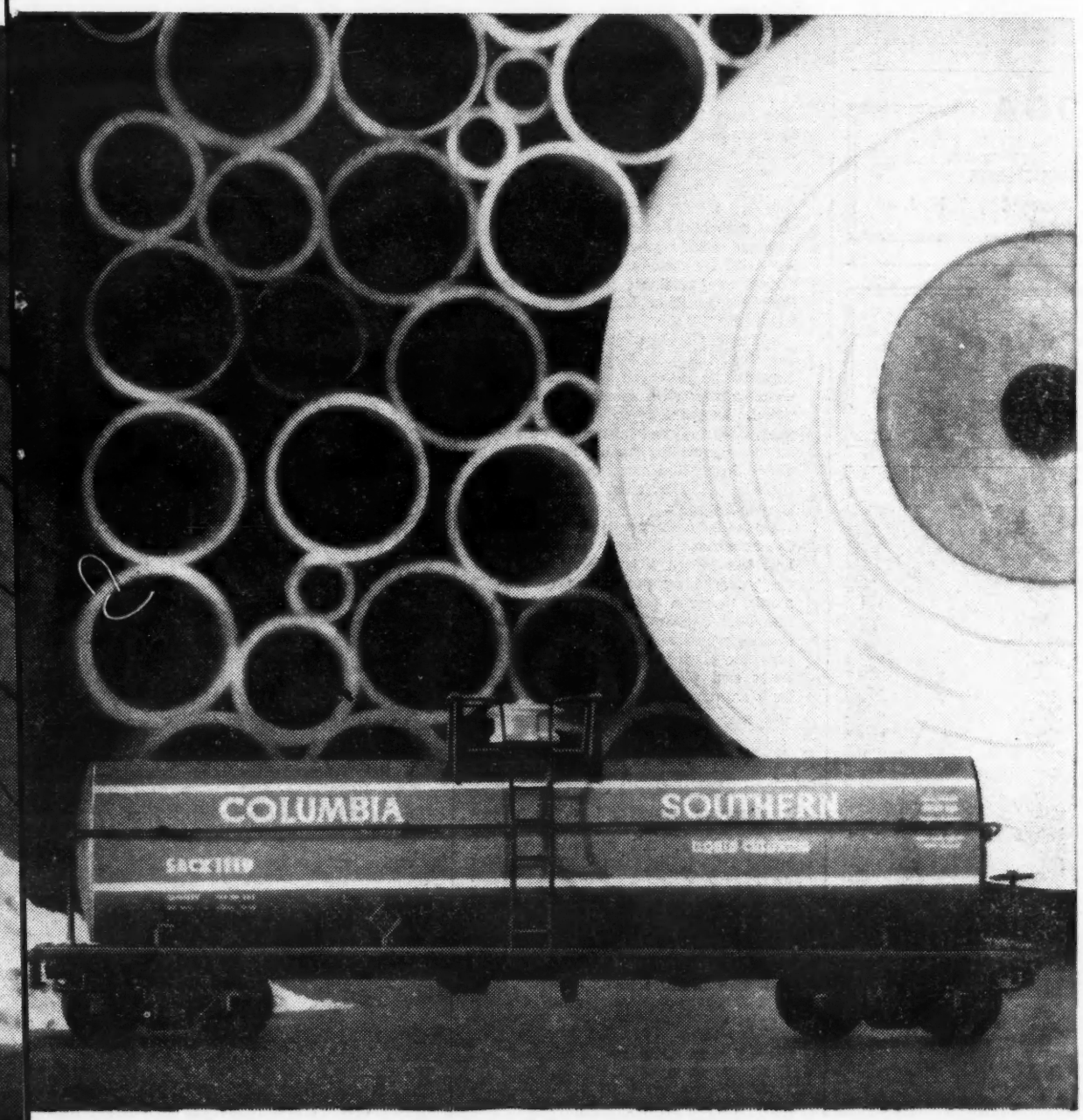
examples laws on new drugs, certifications pesticides and food additives and noted that the same trend is showing up in state enactments.

New Stand on Milk?

He hinted also that the food and drug administration soon may be forced to take a new stand on the question of additives showing up in the nation's milk supply and dealt something of a blow to prospects of any widespread use of irradiation for the preservation of foods. He said that the Delaney amendment to the food additives law that prohibits inclusion of any substance in foods that may induce cancer will compel FDA to take a close look into the preservation of foods by irradiation.

Commissioner Larrick touched briefly on three items of consumer legislation that the industry is pressing for. These are bills for controlling-use of color additives; to require safety testing and clearance of new therapeutic devices comparable to that required of new drugs; and to place cosmetics under more rigorous control than is afforded by present laws.

With respect to the cosmetic bill, he said that the American woman is demanding greater safety in the beauty aids she employs and the bills before congress to require advanced testing of cosmetics for safety meet with the approval of FDA in principal.



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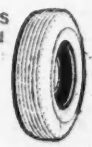

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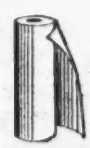

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Data Offered

F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N.C., has issued a booklet covering the history, facilities, philosophy and top executives of the **Ross firm.** Also included is a layout of the company's new Charlotte headquarters, located at 3930 Glenwood drive.

....

Pilot Chemicals, Inc., Watertown, Mass., has issued a technical bulletin (No. 591) covering cost and technical information on **scintillation grade fluorescent chemicals and plastic scintillators.** Copies are available by writing to the firm at 36 Pleasant street, Watertown, 72.

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J., is offering two new bulletins covering self-extinguishing properties of **"Rigithane" 112 foam** and technics and equipment for mixing the resin. This is the latest in a series covering developments in the use and application of the firm's urethane foaming resin. Bulletins are available at 780 North Clinton avenue.

The research chemical division of Nuclear Corporation of America has prepared a new data sheet on **rare earth metals,** containing a price list of twelve of them. Copies are available from the company by writing to P.O. Box 431, 170 West Providencia street, Burbank, Calif.

Tube Turns Plastics, Inc., Louisville, Ky., has issued a brochure covering **UPVC (unplasticized polyvinyl chloride) drainage fittings** recommended for piping industrial sanitary and educational facility wastes. Copies are available by writing to the firm at 2929 Magazine street, Louisville 11, Ky.

Nuclear Corporation of America, Burbank, Calif., is making available through its research chemicals division a new data sheet on **yttrium metal.** Included is data on thermal properties, crystal structure, electrical properties and corrosion. Those interested may write to the division at 170 West Providencia street, Burbank.

Chemetron Corporation's Girdler Construction Division, Louisville, Ky., has issued a booklet, "Ammonia," describing production of ammonia under a pressure of 350 atmospheres. Starting with prepared synthesis gas mixtures, the booklet provides process information, a flow sheet and photographs of Girdler-built ammonia plants.

Schering Forms Division, Makes Personnel Shifts

A domestic marketing division has been formed by Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J. All activities of the company's domestic sales operations and advertising activities are now consolidated into the domestic marketing division.

Herman W. Leitzow, formerly vice-president in charge of domestic sales, will supervise the coordinated activities as vice-president for marketing.

Paul Micali, advertising director, and Harold Torkelson, domestic sales manager, will coordinate their respective operations through Mr. Leitzow.

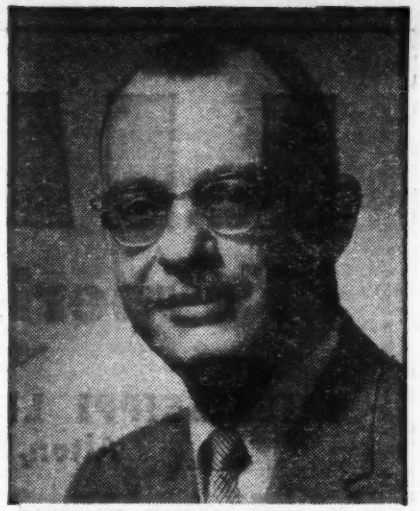
Several promotions and realignment of duties were announced for the advertising division. William O'Brien, formerly audio-visual coordinator, has been named assistant advertising manager.

S. Benjamin Schillaci, formerly advertising assistant, has been promoted to the position of advertising production manager.

Christopher Albach has been named estimating and scheduling coordinator for the advertising division and Helen Grofik has been promoted to the position of control assistant to Mr. Albach.

Carbic-Hoechst Is New Name

Carbic Color & Chemical Company, New York, is changing its name to Carbic-Hoechst Corporation, effective July 1. According to the firm, headquarters of its dyestuff division will continue at its present location, 451 Washington street, New York. Headquarters of the firm's pigment division will be located in West Warwick, R.I., it was added.



SCHENLABS MANAGER: Alan S. Margolies, appointed production manager for SchenLabs Pharmaceuticals, Inc., New York.

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Obituaries

Daniel E. Douty

Daniel E. Douty, former president and chairman of United States Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J., died June 24 in Englewood, N. J. He was eighty-seven years old.

Mr. Douty retired last year as chairman of the firm. He had held the post since 1947 and was president from 1934 to 1947. Joining the organization in 1912 as a vice-president, he was for many years general manager. At his death he was a director.

Anthony Cirino, New York sales manager of the industrial chemical sales division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, died June 24 in that city. He was fifty years old.

Manfred Keller, assistant to the assistant general director of sales of the textile fibers department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died June 19 in that city. He was fifty-five years old.

Dr. William B. North, a former chemical engineer with France, Campbell & Darling, Inc., Kenilworth, N. J., died June 21 in Summit, N. J. He was eighty-one years old.

Charles A .Price, retired office manager for the Stamford, Conn., offices of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died June 20 in Stamford. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Price had been with Cyanamid for twenty-five years and retired in 1955.

William G. Stuber, who succeeded founder George Eastman as president of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., died June 17 in that city. He was ninety-five years old.

FTC Clayton Act Orders Will Be Final Under New Bill

Orders of the Federal Trade Commission and other agencies issued under the Clayton act will become final within sixty days under terms of a bill reported favorably to the house last week by the house judiciary committee. The bill previously had been passed by the senate and is scheduled to come before the house shortly.

Under existing law, orders issued by FTC become final unless appealed within sixty days, but those issued under the Clayton act do not become final until appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

This applies to orders relating to price discriminations, tie-in arrangements, interlocking directorates, etc. Similarly, it applies to such orders as may be issued under this same law by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Reserve Board and other agencies under the Clayton act.

Officials said that by making the procedures of the FTC law and the Clayton act conform, it will tend to speed up enforcement of the antitrust laws.

One change was made in the bill by the committee. This was to adopt the recommendations of the subcommittee, that had the legislation in charge, that the test of evidence required under the Clayton act be made to conform to the standard called for in the administrative procedures law. This means that the evidence to support the issuance of a cease and desist order under the Clayton act must be "substantial."

Nat'l Gypsum Expands

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., is starting a major expansion of its Shoals, Ind., plant. Expansion will be completed in February and will boost the plant's capacity by 50 percent.

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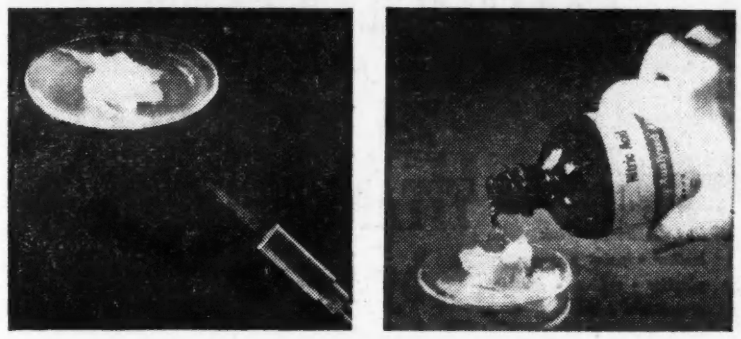

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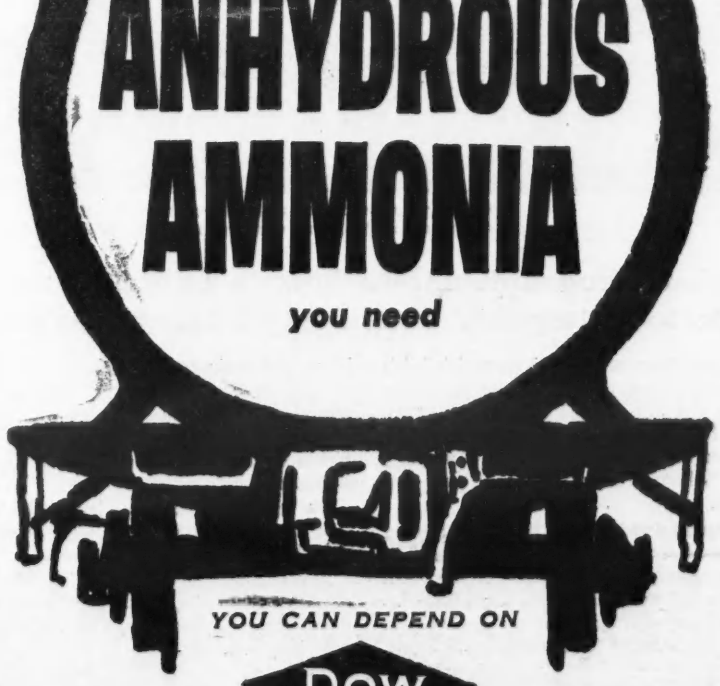

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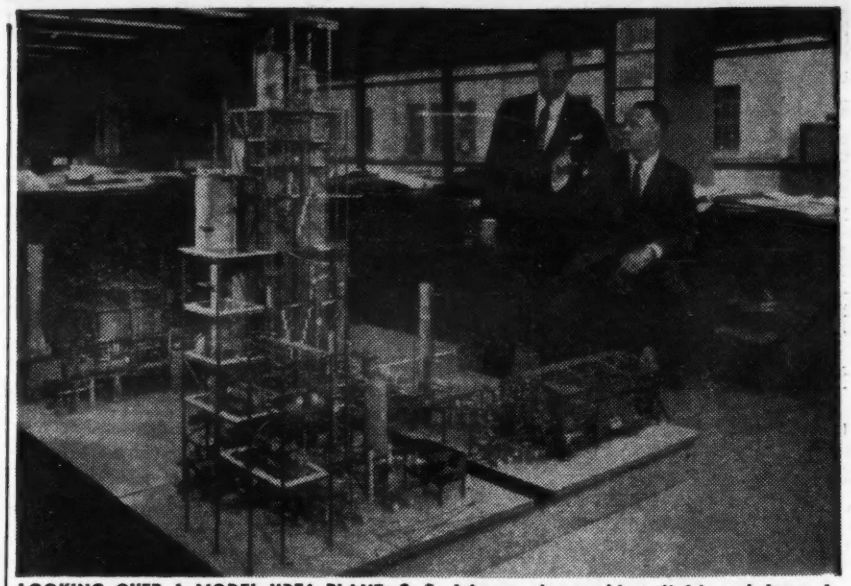

LOOKING OVER A MODEL UREA PLANT: S. S. Johnson, vice-president (left), and James I. Harper, president of SunOlin Chemical Company (right), inspect a $30,000 plastic model of the company's urea plant. Made by M. W. Kellogg Company, who will construct the facility, the model is exact in every detail (scale: an inch to one foot). Construction of the 73,000-ton urea installation got under way last week at North Claymont, Del., and is expected to be completed early next spring (see story on page 5).

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Photomicrograph shows amazing bulking power of a granule of spray-dried phosphate (left) when compared with conventional form (right).

Photomicrograph shows how to add 30% more bulk to detergents with spray-dried phosphates

The phosphate on the left is spray-dried. It's 70% bulkier than the conventional phosphate on the right.

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State Taxes on Incomes Are Target of New Bill

Sen. Prescott Bush of Connecticut has introduced a bill in the senate to nullify recent Supreme Court decisions on state taxation of incomes from interstate business operations and to curb the spread of this movement among the states.

He said that "a chaotic condition" has been created by the Supreme Court in its Stockton Valves and Northwestern States Portland Cement Company decisions, and proposes in his bill (S 2213):

"That after the date of amendment of this act, no state, or political subdivision thereof, shall have the power to impose a net income tax on income derived by a person exclusively from the conduct of interstate commerce, solely by reason of solicitation of orders in the state by such person, or by an agent or employee of such person, if such person maintains no stock of goods, plant, office, warehouse, or other place of business within the state."

Opened Pandora's Box

Sen. Bush said that the Supreme Court's decisions have "opened up a Pandora's box of difficulties and harassment for all businesses, especially the smaller ones. It will take a lengthy study to determine its full implications. There can be little doubt, however, as to the serious implications which the decision holds for firms engaged in interstate commerce who now, in each state to which they ship goods, find themselves open to possible liability for income tax levied by that state on profits derived from sales attributed in some fashion to that state.

"My bill is designed to provide at least a partial remedy. It is not a total solution to the problem but it will, if enacted, afford relief to those companies engaged in interstate commerce whose only activity in other states is sales solicitation and where no stock of goods, plant, office, warehouse, or other place of business is maintained.

"I feel that the bill is of sufficient urgency that the senate make a special effort to bring it to a vote in this session of congress."

Helium Plant Reactivated

—Continued from page 4

feet of natural gas delivered. The gas averages 5.8 percent helium.

It is anticipated that the helium output at the plant will approximate 3.5 million cubic feet per month or about one-tenth of the combined production of the bureau's three plants at Amarillo, Tex.; Exell, Tex.; and Otis, Kan. The plant is scheduled to start operating by August 1.

The department also said that a new helium plant being constructed at Keyes, Okla., will be completed in August, also. This plant is designed to produce 25 million cubic feet a month or nearly eight times that of Shiprock.

The department expects to send a revised legislative proposal to congress later this session, which would enable it to carry out an effective long-range helium conservation program and permit the secretary to enter into long-term contracts with private industry for constructing and operating twelve additional plants.

The conservation program will enable the department to conserve helium now being lost at the rate of 4 billion cubic feet per year. This loss occurs with the helium-bearing natural gases produced for commercial markets and is burned without processing for its helium values.

Purchasing Agents Elect George Baker to Top Post

George W. Baker, deputy director of the purchase and administrative services department of the Port of New York Authority, has been elected president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York.

Other officers elected include: first vice-president, Gailon C. Fordyce, assistant director of purchases for American Cyanamid Company; second vice-president, Donald T. Keliher, director of purchases for United States Metals Refining Company, and treasurer, Lewis A. Norris, purchasing agent for the New York Stock Exchange.

Board of director members elected were: Peter P. Heaney, director of purchases for DeJur-Amsco Corporation; William J. Heubach, assistant director of purchases for Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation, and Robert F. Ames, New York purchasing representative of United States Steel Corporation.

Lederle's Polio Vaccine

—Continued from page 5

trast to Salk vaccine, which is administered in a series of shots.

There, in the administration, is probably the greatest virtue of the new vaccine, it was emphasized. It can be given quickly and economically, in any remote part of the world, without trained help. These virtues are particularly important, it was emphasized, in those be-nighted countries where the natives will not stand still for the hypodermic needle.

A big step still ahead in the use of the new vaccine is government approval. Federal experts are now evaluating the product and just what their final decision will be cannot be known yet.

Lederle says it can go into full production of its vaccine "at a moment's notice."

One of the earlier vaccines, developed by Dr. Albert B. Sabin, has been available to Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., for several months, and a second company may be brought in soon.

Another, developed by Dr. Hilary Koprowski, can be put into production easily and quickly by the makers of the Salk vaccine, it was said.

The Salk vaccine is still not considered outmoded. It is expected to find large use in the more civilized and wealthy parts of the world.

Westvaco, Int'l Minerals

—Continued from page 5

21 by a walkout of members of the United Mine Workers.

The International Minerals walkout took place two days later (June 23). The Niagara Falls facility, one of the nation's biggest in caustic potash, also is important in potassium carbonate and makes a larvaecide as well as liquid bleach and liquid chlorate.

Negotiations were resumed toward the end of the week at the Westvaco plant, while no meeting has been reported at Niagara Falls.

SCIENTIFIC COORDINATOR: Dr. William McKay, appointed to the newly-created post of agricultural scientific coordinator for the European region by Cyanamid International, New York, a division of American Cyanamid Company.

Kaiser Aluminum Names Two Mexico Refractories Men

Two former top-ranking officers of Mexico Refractories Company, Mexico, Mo., have been elected officers of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif., following the recent merger of Mexico Refractories into Kaiser Aluminum.

W. Basil Leach, formerly president of Mexico Refractories, becomes a vice-president of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc. Charles A. Smith, who was executive vice president of Mexico Refractories, has been elected a vice-president of the parent firm.

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Carbide Now Marketing Plasticizers for Vinyl Resins

Two new epoxy plasticizers for vinyl resins, "Flexol EP-8" and Flexol EPO," are being marketed by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. Both will be available in commercial quantities this summer from facilities now under construction at Institute, W. Va. They are presently available in experimental quantities.

According to Carbide, "Flexol EP-8" is 2-ethylhexyl epoxy tallate, and "Flexol EPO" is an epoxidized soybean oil. Both are characterized by high oxirane oxygen and low unsaturation giving excellent long-term compatability, stabilizing action, and resistance to color development and rancidity in vinyl formulations, it was added.

American Chemical Names Luskin Its Sales Manager

American Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has named Robert G. Luskin sales manager. American is jointly owned by Richfield Oil Corporation and Stauffer Chemical Company.

Pending construction of American's general offices, now under construction at Long Beach, Calif., Mr. Luskin will make his headquarters at Stauffer's Los Angeles offices.

American's facilities for the production of ethyl chloride, ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer are slated to get into production in late December of this year. A vinyl chloride polymerization unit is also slated to be completed early next year.

Hercules Selling Stabilizer

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., is marketing a new water soluble stabilizer and thickener, under the trade name, "Natrosol 250." According to Hercules, development work suggests application in water-based emulsion paints, preparation of polyvinyl acetate emulsions, textile warp and finish sizes, paper coatings and paper sizings, ceramics, inks and latex emulsions for adhesives and coatings.

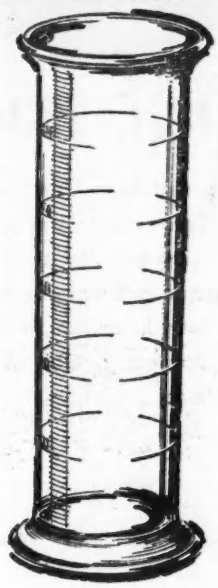
Air Pollution Control

—Continued from page 7

prevent air pollution from our plants that may be a nuisance or damage property or possibly the health of our neighbors.

"We believe that this same responsibility should be held equally by everyone, including those who burn trash or leaves in their back yards. The fundamental of governmental control is to make sure that this responsibility is adhered to by everyone."

Mr. Hart advised that local government, not national government, is the only practical answer to the problem. "We maintain," he argued, "that this has the same legal basis as local traffic control. We believe that such control can be and usually is adequate; that it can be more responsive to the needs of the particular locality; that it should be a direct cost on the people of any given locality, and that it should not become an additional burden on taxpayers of other areas, and finally that it is far more economical than national or even state control."



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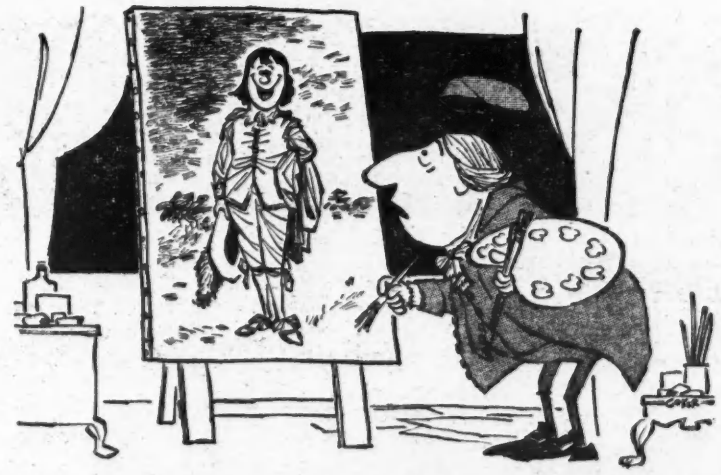

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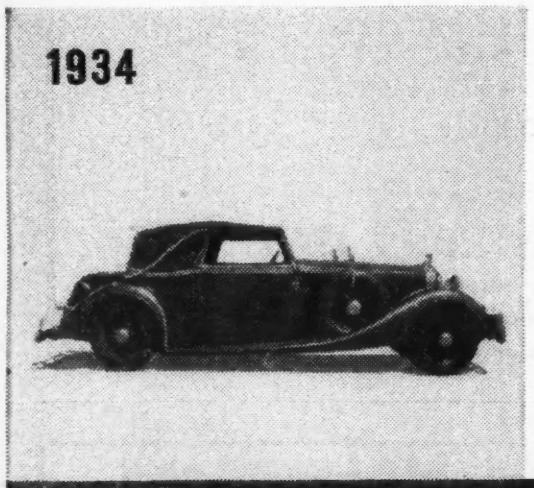

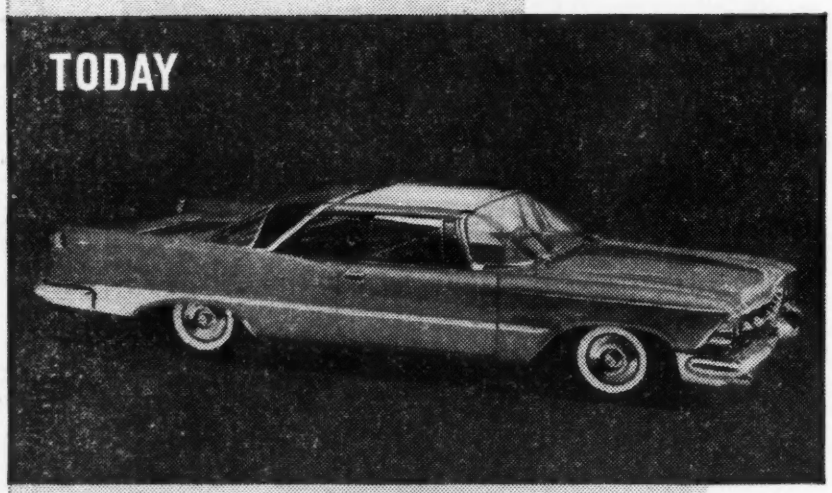

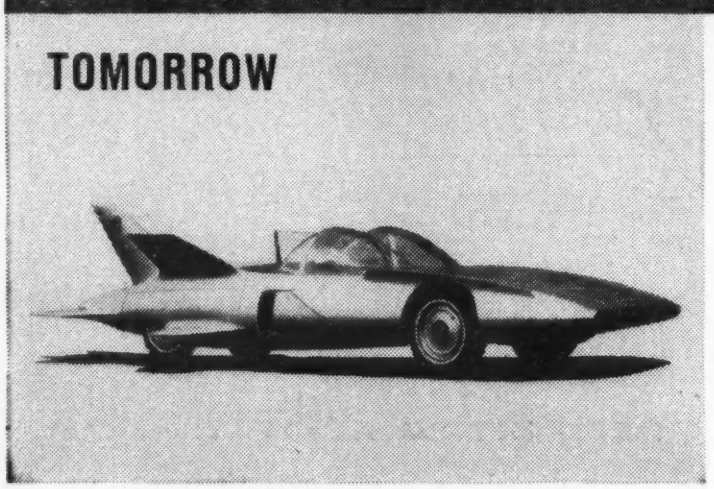

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market in general is said to reflect some seasonal buying, though the labor brush-fires that have been plaguing the industrial scene this year have tended to throw the over-all economy somewhat off its pace. However, with the exception of the steel industry troubles (which some sources feel, may turn out to be of lengthy duration), most market authorities feel that the situation will be in hand within the next month or two. Rubber makers have already made their peace with their unions and Detroit, of course, resolved its difficulties some weeks ago. The effect of the disturbances upon most derivatives has been negligible, one producer noted, for the simple reason that stocks almost throughout have been heavy.

July crude oil production has been ordered sharply cut. Authorities ordered a 226,044 barrel reduction from the June 13 level, which brings the permissible output for the next month to a daily average of 2,660,771 barrels, down almost 500,000 from May. High inventories of oil above group, especially gasoline and fuel oil, were given as the reason for the cutback.

The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries in April was 8 million gallons, the same as March, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. The daily average demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses decreased 8 percent during April. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 717 million gallons, 236 million gallons above a year ago. Underground stocks of liquefied gases totaled 510 million gallons, an increase of 135 million gallons during April, it was added.

The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in July is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,965,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,950,000 barrels daily forecast for June. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 4,350,000 barrels daily in July, a gasoline yield of 45 percent and total crude runs of 7,800,000 barrels daily. Crude runs for July are expected to be 50,000 barrels higher than the June forecast.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Market conditions continued unchanged last week, producers here reported, with nothing on the national economy's horizons suggesting any immediate bettering of the present situation. Some producers have been pretty outspoken, of late, on the matter of imported Russian benzene. But most men in the field give this situation a realistic assessment. Noted one not too long ago: the benzene problem in the US is a domestic one and no amount of Soviet material—unless they drown us in it—is going to change this. Overproduction, not Russia, is the enemy on the benzene front, he added.

Toluene—Government buying of material for aviation gasoline is still the big shot in the army for this business. Aside from this, nothing of any import has taken place on the market scene and producers for the most part say that matters will continue along present lines. No price changes are contemplated and no producers see the market situation deteriorating to the point where a price cut might be called for. Perhaps in the fall, one producer suggested, matters may look up. However, he reflected no great confidence in his own prognostication.

Xylene—Prices stable and sales pretty much what they had been before, producers here reported last week. A section price cut, made earlier in the year, it was added, will not soon be repeated.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	109.79

For Current Prices see page 9

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 13 totaled 263,164,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 261,731,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,433,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,645,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 212,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane—Production of this material during the last two weeks of May, according to a report from the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 95,129,000 gallons. This figure compares with the 90,200,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks in May, while both figures are a smart step above the 66,988,000 gallon production figure marked up for the last two weeks of May of the year previous.

Inventories of butane at plants, terminals and underground, the API report says, amounted to 236,656,000 gallons at the end of May; 212,059,000 gallons on May 15; 185,355,000 gallons on April 30; 155,628,000 gallons at mid-April, and 221,154,000 gallons on May 31 of last year.

Propane—Production of this material during the last two weeks of May amounted to some 158,570,000 gallons, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute. Production during the first two weeks of the month amounted to 156,323,000 gallons while output during the last two weeks of May, 1958, had been 129,924,000 gallons.

Inventories of propane at the end of May is computed by API at plants, terminals and underground at 454,521,000 gallons. This figure compares with the 391,421,000 gallons in stock on May 15; the 342,539,000 gallons on April 30; the 295,475,000 gallons in storage at mid-April and the 243,196,000 gallons on hand at the end of May, 1958.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline—Prices steady and material flow good, was the way one producer characterized this material last week. Seasonal sales, he said, have been good if not exciting, and the wax paper packaging field has shown some growth since last year. Plastic makers, working hard to beat their way into the container field, still pose a threat to the wax men, but to-date, they report, it is nothing more than a threat.

Paraffin—Here too, producers say, seasonal items have been moving pretty well. Nothing out of the ordinary is expected to develop in the market, though the sales picture, particularly in the wax coated container field, has shown some growth over last year.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended June 12 indicate a decrease in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,010,000 barrels, a decrease of 22,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,020,000 barrels were 260,000 barrels below the preceding week and 361,000 barrels above the week ended June 13. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,020,000 barrels daily, compared with 943,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending June 12, crude oil production averaged 7,115,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,020,000 barrels daily with runs of foregin crude averaging 949,000 barrels daily.

Heyden Adds Weight on Naval Stores Side

—Continued from page 5

ready existing manufacturing facilities in the del Tigre region."

"This combined effort will present a new technology to the industry of Mexico," they stated, "and create new jobs and skills for her citizens. It is also an advance toward making Mexico independent of certain chemical imports derived from naval stores, thus sparing dollars previously used for such purchasing purposes."

"While the Newport Industries division of our company is a pioneer in the development of wood rosin in the United States," Mr. Askin said, "this venture into gum rosin is a new undertaking for us. This bolsters our long term future raw material position, establishes us as a naval stores manufacturer in Mexican industry, and expands our selling potential."

"Heyden Newport is not a newcomer to Mexico, and this additional venture reaffirms our confidence in the chemical developments of our neighbor to the South," said Mr. Askin. "A new plant to be built shortly will embody the most modern production technics," he continued, "and should produce excellent grade, standardized products."

"It will be located in the rapidly expanding Guadalajara industrial area, and will be completely staffed by Mexican citizens. It is anticipated that a line of derivative chemicals stemming from rosin and turpentine will follow its completion."

Heyden Newport, through its International Division, will export gum rosin for both RUSA and the new company by the end of 1959, according to present plans.

The new venture in Mexico, Mr. Askin noted, "now gives Heyden Newport a stake in all three fundamental types of naval stores."

The Mexican acquisition will be Heyden Newport's fifth naval stores producing facility. The firm's other naval stores plants are at Pensacola and Telogia, Fla.; Oakdale, La.; and Bay Minette, Ala.

Cities Service Reshuffles Top Management Personnel

Cities Service Company, N. Y., has elected W. Alton Jones chairman of its executive committee. Burl S. Watson has been named to succeed Mr. Jones as chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

J. Ed. Warren has been elected president, succeeding Mr. Watson. Three newly-elected senior vice presidents are: A. P. Frame, Charles S. Mitchell, and George H. Hill, jr.

Earl J. Christian, formerly secretary, and Edward L. Stauffacher, formerly president of Cities Service Oil Company (Pa.), have been elected vice-presidents. Frank K. Foster has been elected secretary succeeding Mr. Christian.

Space Agency Sets Up Contract Appeals Board

A three-man contract appeals board with final authority in settling disputes arising from contracts of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration was set up last week. The board consists of Paul G. Dembling, assistant general counsel of NASA; Robert Nunn and Ray Harris, attorneys in the general counsel office.

At the same time, the agency released a twenty-four point document spelling out contract appeals procedure.

Armour Beefs Up

—Continued from page 5

the Armour fatty acid derivatives will be produced there, the firm said.

The Armour chemicals are used as corrosion inhibitors, textile softeners, asphalt additives, flotation reagents, germicides, defoamers, pigment dispersants and in numerous other applications.

According to a spokesman for the firm, "Armour is expanding its operations in Canada because we feel it currently offers an excellent market for our line of aliphatic organic chemicals."

A. M. Stuart, formerly a technical representative for Eaton Chemical & Dyestuff Company at Toronto, was named Canadian sales representative for Armour Chemical.

Mr. Stuart will headquarter at Oakville, Ontario, where Armour fatty acid derivatives will be warehoused. Additional warehouse facilities are expected to be set up throughout Canada in the near future.

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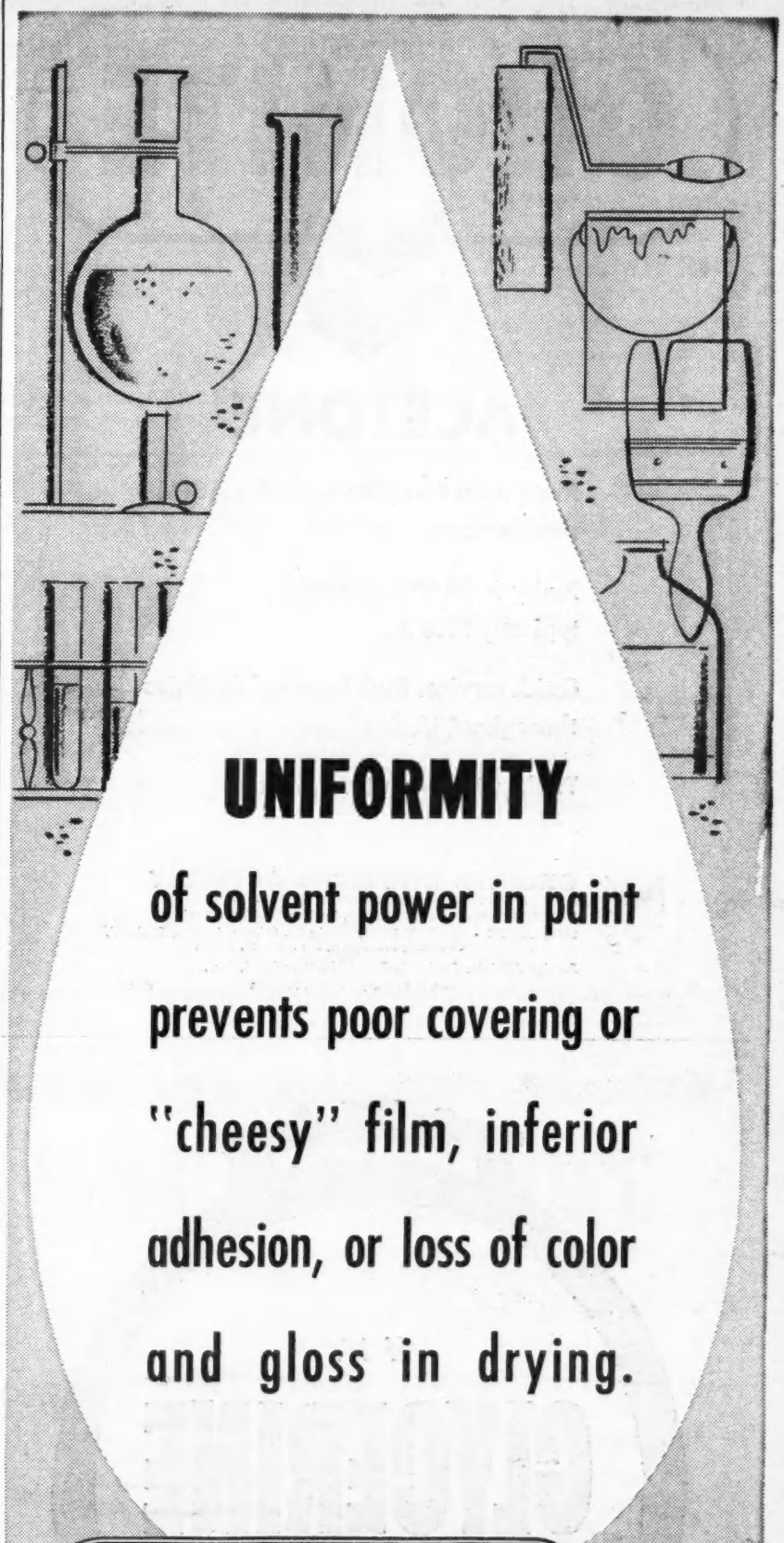
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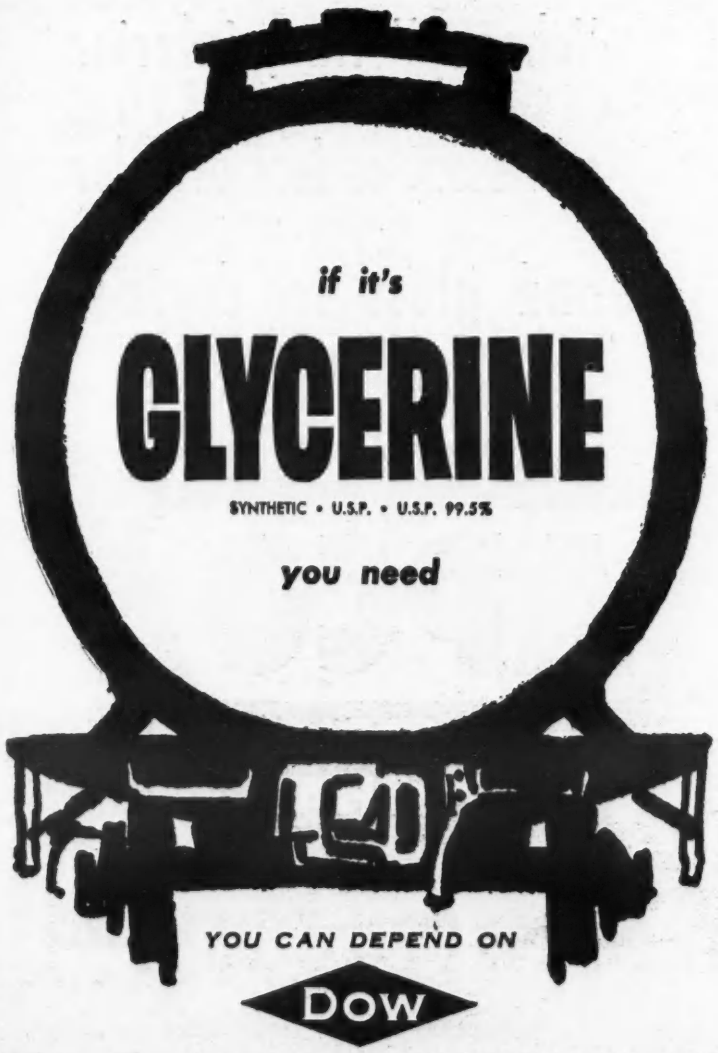

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Aliphatic Organics

Business is A-to-Z good. That means, in terms of organic chemicals covered by this department, from acetaldehyde to zinc-formaldehyde-sulfoxylate. A partial list of the fast-moving items might look something like this: acetone, in good demand from a well-diversified end-use pattern; amyl acetate—fermentation amyl, while not a big-use product, is nevertheless a bit tight; carbon tetrachloride for propellents manufacture; 2-ethylhexyl alcohol—plasticizers are the prime mover here; formaldehyde; methyl ethyl ketone and major lacquer solvents generally; methanol; methyl bromide—domestic as well as export demands are keeping production running at peak capacity, reportedly; 2-nitromethane, now being shipped in drums and to chemical processors only; 2-nitropropane; PE—a stable market at the higher prices put through last April; and vinyl acetate monomer.

Formaldehyde demands are said to be running into terrific volume, and, in contrast with the sloppy supply situation of this time a year ago, some suppliers are reported to be behind in deliveries.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
130.49	130.49	130.50	130.61

For Current Prices see page 9

July 1 Price Advances

n-Butyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.
n-Decyl alcohol, 2c. per lb.
Formaldehyde, ¼c. per lb.
Isobutyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.
n-Octyl alcohol, 2c. per lb.

The formaldehyde price advance, originally announced June 8, has, of course, gone industrywide, as was indicated in this space last week. Amounting to a mere ¼ cent per pound, the increase is looked upon by some observers as a temporary measure—intended mainly to get the ball rolling on prices. This may mean that prices will go up again October 1. In the interim—a rain of rumors.

Cocount oil-derived n-octyl and n-decyl alcohols will also be advanced July 1. Schedules for both chemicals will be increased 2 cents per pound across the board, bringing tankcar listings to 41 cents per pound in zone 1, and 42½ cents per pound in zone 2. At the same times, four grades of lauryl alcohol will be advanced similarly by a producer.

These same fatty alcohols were price-upped last January, at which time spokesmen for leading makers indicated that the rising cost of coconut oil necessitated the change. The revision coming up next month is explained in much the same terms.

Early in '59, cocount oil was quoted at 17¼ cents, f.o.b. Pacific coast, with prices in New York running, as usual, 1¼ to 1½ cents higher. By mid-April, the price had climbed to the highest-ever level—20½ cents.

Still above January levels, recent trading has been conducted at 18¼ cents, and according to close followers of the market, the Fall will see prices zoom higher. Look for a minimum quote of 19¼ cents around October, say they.

Acrylonitrile—The largest single merchant consumer of acrylonitrile for synthetic fiber manufacture will turn acrylo producer in late 1960. A fortnight ago, the firm disclosed plans for the new venture which is bound to have obvious repercussions in other segments of the industry.

At the projected plant, acrylonitrile will be manufactured by what is described as an "improved" acetylene process, using hydrogen cyanide and acetylene. The firm will supply its own hydrogen cyanide but will go outside for its acetylene requirements.

Capacity of the new plant is not generally known but indications are that the producer-to-be will continue to shop for some of its acrylo needs.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Producers will advance prices for n-butyl alcohol and isobutyl alcohol ½ cent per pound, July 1.

The increase will establish the tankcar price for butyl alcohol at 15c. per pound, for isobutyl at 14c. Both schedules are written on a delivered basis.

Butyl acetate and isobutyl acetate prices will not be revised. Traditionally, the acetate prices have moved up or down, simultaneously with the alcohol changes.

n-Decyl Alcohol—Effective July 1, the price of n-decyl alcohol will go to 41c. per pound in tankcars (zone 1), 2 cents above the current quotation. Other listings, similarly revised, will become: drum carloads (40,000 pounds minimum) 43½c. per pound; truckloads (zone 1 only) 43½c.; less than truckloads, 45½c.; and less than drum quantities, 55½c. per pound.

In zone 2, which embraces Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington, prices will be 1½ cents per pound higher than those quoted above for zone 1.

Schedule is written on an f.o.b. plant basis, minimum freight prepaid and allowed to common carrier point at destination on shipments of one drum or more.

Upward trend in decyl as well as octyl and lauryl alcohol prices reflects the spiraling cost of coconut oil from which these chemicals are derived. A similar situation accounted for the price advance charted January 1.

Ethyl Alcohol—Molasses used in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol during April, 1959, increased about 300,000 gallons from March usage and was over 600,000 gallons more than the volume used in April, 1958, according to Internal Revenue Service. Molasses used at industrial alcohol plants

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: April

Exports and imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of March and April, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census were as follows:

		April	March
EXPORTS			
Acetone	lbs.	652,706	846,463
Butyl acetate	lbs.	1,854,207	264,603
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	5,183,191	2,436,610
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	2,045	763
Ethylene Glycol	lbs.	4,607,855	6,827,374
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	751,671	636,229
Methyl alcohol	gals.	922,298	1,453,338
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	290,504	972,488
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	445,871	1,786,580
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	70,900	308,540
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	291,840	19,950
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	127,580	33,868
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	2,860
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	395,938	1,511,064
Formic acid	lbs.	102,468	88,448
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	1,430,183	445,951
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	39,916	13,382
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	3,850	463
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	0
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,281,170	3,438,955
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	2,038,150	2,424,200
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	643,473	775,640

Aliphatic Organics

during the period July 1, 1958, to April 30, 1959, amounted to 33.8 million wine gallons, about 56 percent of the 60.4 million used during the same period a year earlier.

Formaldehyde—The ¼ cent formaldehyde price advance, initiated June 8, is destined to go industrywide July 1, despite earlier predictions to the contrary. The increase will bring the tankcar quote on uninhibited formaldehyde to 3.75c. per pound. All but one producer put through the change on spot June 15 or thereabouts.

At ¼c., the price advance does not return the schedule to the higher level that existed prior to the reduction in May of '58. And for this reason, some of the seers in the trade predict a further price hike next October—barring any unusual happenings between now and then.

Formaldehyde resins — for plywood bonding and various other functions—are reported to be in excellent demand with no major letup in sight. Some suppliers of formaldehyde, however, are reported to be falling behind in deliveries.

Glycerine — Crude glycerine, 80 percent, is bringing 18½c. per pound, delivered in the East, but prices are as much as 1c. per pound higher in the midwest where activity is principally concentrated. Buying interest is routine to good.

Through April, consumption of glycerine was running ahead of that in the comparable period in '58—85.1 million against 74.5 million. Stocks have been maintained at about a 90 day level for as many months.

Lauryl Alcohols—A major producer has advised its customers that starting July 1, prices on four grades of lauryl alcohol will be 2c. per pound higher than those now quoted.

For 60%, 71%, and 80% lauryl alcohols, this will mean a tankcar price of 41c. per pound in zone 1, and 42½c. per pound, zone 2. Corresponding quotes on 98% lauryl will be 44c., and 45½c. per pound.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses turned slightly weaker in the southern states, but held about steady in other parts of the nation during the week ended June 23. The pressure of ample supplies at some points and seasonally slow demand were the major factors in the weaker market tone.

Blackstrap molasses production in the US amounted to 40.2 million gallons in 1958, compared to 42.5 million in 1957 and 44.0 million the average for 1947-56, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Of the '58 crop, 9.1 million gallons were produced in Florida and 31.1 million in Louisiana.

The '59 Louisiana cane crop is growing rapidly and starting to joint. Trade reports also indicate that the Florida '59 sugarcane crop may be the largest of record with harvest expected to start in October.

n-Octyl Alcohol—Set for July 1, along with changes in other coconut oil-derived alcohols, is a 2c. per pound price advance for n-octanol. Action will establish the tankcar price (zone 1) at 41c. per pound, the drum carload (40,000 pounds minimum) at 43½c. (For a further breakdown of the schedule, see comments on n-decyl alcohol, which is quoted similarly.)

Vinyl Acetate Monomer—A producer has announced that effective July 1 it will increase the price of vinyl acetate in the eastern zone in less than carload quantities by ½ cent per pound to 21½c. Higher drum and labor costs were cited.

This is not a new development, but a continuation of a pricing pattern. Several months back, one or more producers revised the schedule similarly.

Vinyl acetate is moving into polymer and copolymer production in very large volume, sources report. Supplies are fully adequate. Price action does not seem to be indicated at this time.

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Coal Chemicals

Price of natural pyridine declined last week, following the 5 cent per pound reduction in synthetic material reported two weeks ago. Food grade di-tert-butyl-p-cresol declined 42 cents per pound to 68 cents in less carload lots. Carload price was 65 cents per pound. The move places feed and food grade material at the same price level. A fractional advance on styrene monomer this Wednesday will amount to .03 cents per pound, according to report of one major producer. Other sources in the field reported escalation costs which averaged out slightly higher.

A producer will build a $4 million maleic anhydride plant at Elizabeth, New Jersey. The unit is scheduled for completion a year from now, and will have a capacity of 20 million pounds.

At the close of the week, shutdown operations had begun at the nation's steel plants. It appeared that nothing could head off a strike which would begin when labor contracts run out June 30. From the standpoint of supply, it was said there would be no immediate impact on coal chemicals, with the exception of naphthalene, where an already short supply will be further aggravated.

Tariff Commission reported production of rubber-processed chemicals amounted to 169 million pounds last year as against 186 million in 1957. Sales of these materials in 1958 totaled 123 million pounds valued at $80 million compared with 132 million pounds valued at $85 million in the previous year. Production of cyclic rubber-processing chemicals, chiefly antioxidants and accelerators, was 144 million pounds.

July 1 Price Advances
Styrene monomer, tech., .03c. per lb.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended June 28 would amount to 92.8 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,627,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,620,000 net tons in the previous week, 2,650,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,666,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, 42c. per lb.
Pyridine, natural, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
118.45	118.51	118.56	118.11

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Consumers have made large volume purchases of benzene in anticipation of a strike in the steel industry at the end of this month. In addition to the fact that buyers have put heavy emphasis on building inventories in the second quarter, some cokeoven operators were reported to have outside stocks for carrying on deliveries, at least in the initial weeks of a strike. Vast amounts of petroleum capacity form an alternate source of supply, and imports continue to flow into the country. It was felt to be extremely unlikely that a cokeoven shutdown would pose a serious supply problem in this market for several weeks subsequent to the start of a strike.

Creosote — Replacement buying has been reported in this market after the heavy stocking that took place prior to price rises in December and April. Railroads have continued to be slow in stepping up their maintenance programs, but a certain amount of tie replacement is an absolute necessity each year, and the warm weather months usually show an upsurge in work of this type. Volume of creosote used in treating fence posts and utility poles was being well maintained this year.

p-Cresol—A strike, which began early this month at the plant of a major producer, has shut off supplies of 98% material from that source during the past two weeks. There was no way of telling how long the strike would last, but it was felt unlikely that it would end before early July. The supply of crude material on hand will make it possible to resume shipments of the 98% p-cresol within four to five days after the settlement of the strike, it was said. Sizable inventories of di-tert-butyl-p-cresol have made it possible for producers to keep operating, but it was evident that some would feel the pinch before fully adequate raw material supplies have been reestablished. An alleviating circumstance is the fact that one large DBPC producer makes its own p-cresol and another butylates a mixed cresol stream for DBPC.

Naphthalene—There was no alleviation of the tight supply situation reported in this market during the past several weeks. Domestic consumers have bought heavily as a hedge against a steel strike which appeared almost certain to begin the middle of this week. Supplemental stocks of import naphthalene, which it was assumed would have appeared in the market by this time, have not been forthcoming. Price on import material was nominal at 6½c. per pound in the absence of any substantial stocks in dealers hands. Domestic naphthalene was maintained at 5c. per pound, tanks.

Pyridine—Producers of natural pyridine reduced prices, following a 5c. per pound decline in synthetic material reported two weeks ago. Under new schedules, natural pyridine, 2 degree, will list at 65c. per pound in bulk, 69½c. per pound, carload of drums, and 70c. per pound in less carload drum lots. A reduction in 10 degree pyridine was also reported. New price in carload of drums is 59½c. per pound, and less carload, drums, 60c. per pound.

Toluene—Sources felt a steel strike could have little impact on this market from a supply standpoint. Even at current high steel operating rates, cokeovens have been turning out only a little better than 10 percent of the amount produced by petroleum operations. Price was unchanged at 25c. per gallon in tankcar quantity, delivered East of the Rockies.

Xylene—The market remained unchanged from previous report. Last price action in this market was a ½c. per gallon reduction at Chicago to meet localized competitive conditions. Cokeoven operators have continued to report a gradual improvement in trading, but point out that combined supply of cokeoven and petroleum sources is in excess of trade requirements and probably will be for some time to come. A steel strike was expected to have little impact from a supply standpoint.

Intermediates

2.6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-Cresol—The price of food grade material was newly quoted at 65c. per pound in truckload lots, while less truckload quantities were reported at 68c. per pound. The change represents a 42c. per pound drop from the previous listing of $1.10 per pound on less truckload lots.

As reported two weeks ago, feed grade was 65c. per pound in truckload, 68c. per pound in less truckload lots. Technical grade was 54c. per pound in tankcars, 57c. per pound, carload or truckload, and 60c. per pound, less carload lots.

In December, 1958, a reduction of 10c. per pound on most grades was made. The latest declines range from a 22½c.-23c. drop in feed grade, and a 24c.-25c. reduction in technical material, to the drastic cut of 42c. per pound in food grade.

A strike at a major producer's plant has tightened the supply of p-cresol for use in making di-tert-butyl-p-cresol. Good inventories of DBPC has kept producers operating, but recent reports indicate a shortage might be in the making. Some alleviation of the situation is possible since two major suppliers have their own raw material supply.

Maleic Anhydride — A producer will build a plant in Elizabeth, New Jersey, for the production of maleic anhydride. The $4 million unit is scheduled for completion in June of next year, and will have

Coal Chemicals

a capacity of 20 million pounds annually, it was said.

Melamine—A producer will build a new plant for the production of melamine crystals next to the company's molding compound facilities at Wallingford, Conn. Capacity of the new unit was placed at 10 million pounds per year. The plant will utilize an improved process, the company said. The new unit is reported to be the first in an expansion program designed to substantially increase the supply of melamine.

Sales of melamine resins for plastic dinnerware continued to show good potential. The trend of silverware and china companies into the plastic dinnerware field was reported growing.

Price was quoted at 27½c. per pound in carload or truckload of bags, f.o.b., works. Less truckload lots, bags, same basis, listed at 29c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—The supply situation has continued to deteriorate gradually during the second quarter. Sources began to report occasional delays in shipping early in April. As of last week, phthalic was in very tight supply and spot lots were reported bringing premium prices. The tight supply prompted one producer to boost the third quarter price 2c. per pound across the board. Other producers in the field did not go along with the advance.

The difficulty continues to be a shortage of raw material, naphthalene. A settlement of labor problems in the steel industry would do much to alleviate the naphthalene shortage, and bring import material back into the market, it was said.

Styrene Monomer—A fractional price increase in this market was scheduled for Wednesday. Third quarter price on rubber grade styrene monomer will be 0.03c. per pound higher than second quarter listings, acording to one major producer's report.

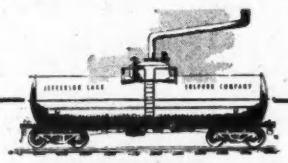
Under new schedules, the tankcar price will be 12.03c. per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 14.53c. per pound; and less carload or truckload in drums, 16.53c. per pound. Escalation costs of other major producers in the market averaged out slightly higher, according to trade reports. Price of polymer grade was unchanged.

Rising new car sales in the second quarter has led to renewed interest in styrene by rubber makers. Production of styrene has continued to show a good increase over reports of last year.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended June 28, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	932,107
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,606,408
Benzene	gals.	3,646,667
Coaltar	gals.	21,667,420
Crude chemical oil	gals.	636,816
Solvent naphtha crude heavy solvent	gals.	130,822
Toluene	gals.	883,049
Xylene	gals.	261,644



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HEW Appropriation Bill Faces President's Veto

A presidential veto hangs over the appropriations bill for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare because of large increases voted by the senate last week in funds for medical research and other activities of the department.

Republican leaders in the senate have let it be known that the White House is greatly disturbed over the threat to the balanced budget raised by the bill.

The senate added $136.2 million to the fund proposed by the house for the National Institutes of Health, raising the total for research into medical problems for the fiscal year to $480.4 million.

With the senate increases, the $4 billion appropriation for HEW and the Department of Labor is $365 million over White House recommendations.

The bill will now go into conference with the House where some of the Senate increases may be cut back but whether the reduction will be sufficient to satisfy the White House remains to be seen.

Oklahoma Unfair Sales Law Upheld by Supreme Court

Retailers in Oklahoma can't woo new customers by offering price discounts offsetting the value of trading stamps given away by their competitors if it means selling below cost. To do so amounts to a violation of the state's unfair sales act.

Safeway Stores, Inc., found this out to its regret last week when the US Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Oklahoma law and the interpretation that is being placed on it by the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

The law is primarily an anti-loss leader statute that is similar to the laws of thirty other states. The chief difference, however, is the way it is being interpreted by the states, according to Safeway.

The grocery chain, long a foe of trading stamp retailing, complained that Oklahoma administered its law so as to prevent non-trading stamp retailers from selling below cost while permitting competitors to offer discounts in the form of trading stamps on items sold at cost.

The court found that the stamps were not the same as cash discounts and therefore did not violate the state ban on loss-leader sales. The United States Supreme Court by an 8 to 0 vote, saw no reason to upset the state's interpretation of its law.

Dow Keeps Rolling

—*Continued from page 4*

port the company is doubling capacity for the second time within a year; at Fresno it is planning a new installation (OPD, 6/1/59).

The plant in Findlay, built in 1947 by National Automotive Fibres, Inc., occupies about 208,000 square feet on a twenty-seven-acre site at Findlay's northern city limit.

The Dobeckmun Company Division of Dow, based in Cleveland, Ohio, will join in production planning and engineering.

Manager of the plant will be Robert W. VanSickle, a chemical engineer who has been in charge of Dow plastics technical service and development in southern states.

Fertilizer Funds Granted

The International Cooperation Administration last week issued two authorizations for the purchase of $6.3 million of nitrogenous fertilizers. One authorization, PA 9076, was for $4,410,000 and the other, PA 9077, was for $1,890,000. The contracting period runs from June 11 to September 30, 1959, and final delivery date is December 31, 1959.

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Agricultural Chemicals

A light supply position on ammonia is expected to carry through the balance of the month and possibly into July. There is still some reported tightness in supply of nitrogen solutions for direct application, but the situation has eased a bit from what it was two weeks ago. Solutions for ammoniating mixed goods are in adequate supply since demand at this time of year is not great. Sources said there were enough solids in producers' inventories to care for trade requirements. Buying between companies to cover trade needs on some nitrogen materials has stopped as the peak of the season is past.

Sources say there is likely to be less East German potash in the market during the coming season. Prices have remained at low levels in the United States and Canada. It was felt that proportionately more material would move to markets in India, China, South America and the Near East. Less stringent specifications, better price, and political advantage are reasons for the move to other markets, it was said.

A move to adjust the price of potash shipped in May to the current June price, which was initiated by one producer early this month, had gone industry-wide by the close of last week. The adjustment covers potash shipped in May, which on June 1, 1959, had not been incorporated in mixed goods.

Construction is underway on an $11 million urea plant at North Claymont, Delaware. The unit, which will utilize a Montecatini process licensed early this year, is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1960. Output of urea crystals and prills is estimated at 73,000 short tons per year. The unit will also produce 10 million cubic feet of hydrogen to be used in making ammonia and for other refining processes.

Blood and tankage held their own last week, after declines in each of the previous three weeks. Demand was slow, trade sources said.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
111.21	111.21	112.02	109.72

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—A light supply situation on ammonia was expected on carry through the balance of the month and possibly into July, according to trade sources contacted last week. Current $88 per ton tankcar price will be maintained through July.

Ammonium Nitrate—Sources said there were enough solids in producers' inventories to take care of demand, despite the light supply of ammonia.

Animal Proteins—Prices for dried blood and tankage firmed last week after declines reported in each of the previous three weeks. The current downtrend began to make itself felt early in May when New York listing for dried blood was $7 per unit-ton; tankage, $6.75. As of last week, price of dried blood at New York was $5.75 per unit ton with tankage at $5.50.

Dried blood, Chicago, was $5.75 per unit-ton as against $7.50 last month. Tankage was $6 as compared to $7.50 per unit-ton five weeks ago.

Potash—A move, initiated early this month by one producer, to adjust the price of potash shipped in May to the current June price had gone industry-wide by the end of last week. The adjustment covers potash shipped in May, which on June 1, 1959, had not been incorporated in mixed goods.

Imports of East German potash are likely to decline in the coming season, sources said. Continued low prices in United States and Canadian markets, as well as more stringent specifications here, were given as reasons. More material will probably move to India, South America, and the Near East, where trade can be used to political advantage, it was said.

Nitrogen Solutions—The supply pinch had eased somewhat from what it was two weeks ago. There was still some reported shortages in nitrogen solutions for direct application. Solutions for ammoniating mixed goods are in adequate supply since demand at this time of year is not great, producers say.

A $9.5 million farmers' cooperative plant at Helm, Cal., is slated to begin producing this fall. At full capacity, the unit is expected to deliver 150 tons daily of anhydrous ammonia, 200 tons of sulfuric acid, 200 tons of ammonium sulfate, and 240 tons of ammonium phosphate.

Superphosphate—The market was unchanged from previous report. Stocks were adequate for trade requirements after the occasional delays in shipping reported last month. Inventories were in good shape to move into the new season, sources said.

Urea—Construction was started on a urea plant on the East Coast (North Claymont, Del.), which will turn out 73,000 short tons annually of urea crystals and prills. The plant will utilize a Montecatini process licensed by a domestic producer earlier this year. This will make the fourth plant in the United States to use the process, and the twenty-ninth in the world, it was said. The unit will also produce ten million cubic feet of hydrogen for making ammonia and for other refining processes. Completion is slated for next spring.

Pesticides

Benzene Hexachloride—Price remains unchanged in this market. Competitive influences from malathion and sprays have made inroads into outlets for BHC to the cotton growers. Large acreage this year for cotton gave an optimistic tone to reports of some suppliers. However, other sources were far from happy about the course the market has taken in recent seasons.

Peak demand will come later in the summer, and depends on development of weevil infestations in the field. However, it was pointed out that much of the valuable bottom crop of cotton is formed during the current month and these young plants need protection.

p-Dichlorobenzene—Price is unchanged at 12c. per pound in carload lots. Ton lots or more list at 14½c. per pound. Stocks are fully adequate. Demand was slow.

Agricultural Chemicals Imports: April*

	April 1959	First Four Months 1959	Total 1958
Ammonium nitrate (includes mixtures)	44,238	125,908	335,281
Ammonium phosphate	21,523	78,040	158,722
Ammonium sulfate	25,758	75,633	186,881
Calcium cyanamide	328	14,815	57,334
Castor bean pomace	3,546	8,034	20,711
Dried blood	477	1,840	5,108
Fishmeal & scrap	1,513	6,594	7,205
Guano	0	3,741	9,111
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	44,220	116,308	258,824
Phosphate rock	7,229	35,719	121,164
Potassium chloride, crude	43,497	124,005	297,344
Potassium nitrate, crude	0	215	546
Potassium sulfate, crude	7,647	28,448	65,822
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	45,283	145,219	446,100
Urea	10,312	23,683	48,706

* All figures in short tons.

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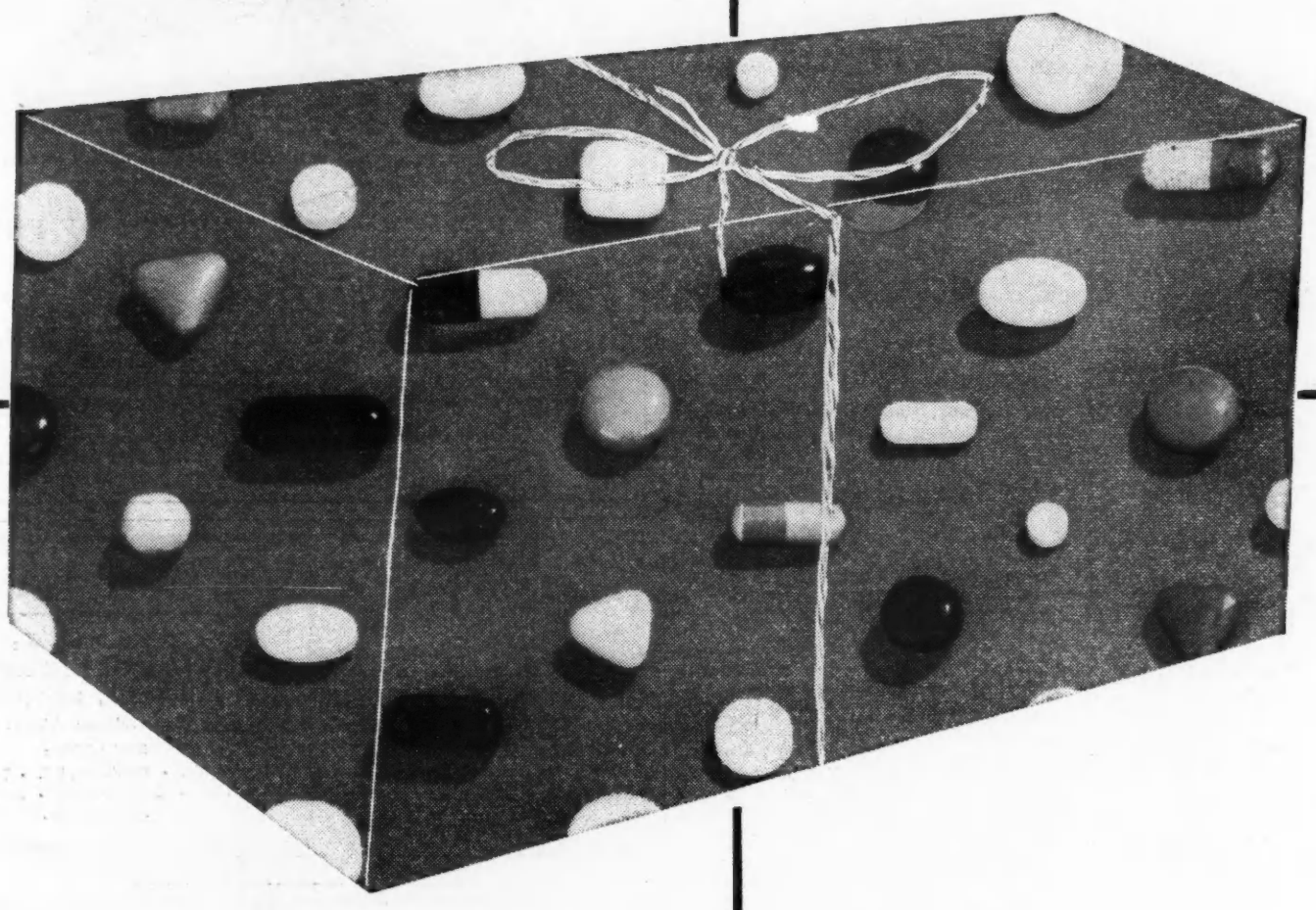

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

When the one remaining US tartrates manufacturer closed up shop a while back, later to turn importer, it was widely felt that with Europe the unchallenged force in the market, tartrate prices were bound to rise. Well, this may be one instance where speculation pans out. According to reports from several trade members last week, European markets display increasing strength, meaning, of course, that replacement costs are definitely going to be higher. Full impact on the US market will probably be felt as Fall approaches, it was said, because inventories accumulated by consumers here while the Tariff Commission and the President dickered over the import duty, will undoubtedly be liquidated by that time.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
60.49	60.49*	60.51	63.13

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 9

Displaying the opposite trend, antibiotics penicillin, DHS, and streptomycin appear to be heading to the point of no return. Prices continue to fluctuate and it has become almost impossible to pinpoint a quotation. OPD currently carries penicillin at $28 per billion units and strep and DHS at $37 per kilogram, but sales made at lower prices have been reported. Demand is seasonally slow, and while some people feel that imports are also an undermining factor, the extent of the foreign threat, it would seem, is exaggerated. According to the Census bureau, the duty on antibiotics is 25 percent of the domestic list price plus 3½ cents per pound.

It's reasonable to assume that the US Public Health Service will shortly extend its benediction to live virus (Sabin) polio vaccine. This will mean, of course, that those US drug firms that have been hard at work in this field, spending huge sums of money—$7 million for one firm alone, reportedly—are getting closer to payoff-day on their investment.

Overwhelming testimony to the beneficial effects of the new vaccine and its advantages over the currently used Salk polio shots was given an international conference on polio held in Washington, D.C., last week, by a delegation of Russian scientists whose work (and success) in the field was highly lauded by the World Health Organization.

dl-Alanine—Current price of dl-alanine, applicable to orders of 100 pounds or more, is $5.25 a pound, with freight allowed. For lesser quantities, the chemical is listed at $10, f.o.b. works.

Antibiotics—Price instability continues to characterize penicillin, DHS, and streptomycin markets. Demand, seasonally slow, is apparently one of the undermining influences. It also is evident that there is just too much production around the world. For example, the Japanese seem to be facing the same problems as beset US producers.

Within the last decade, Hindustan Antibiotics Bulletin reports, Japan has built up a vigorous basic drug industry which in 1956 had a record production valued at about $280 million.

Treating the antibiotics situation specifically, the Bulletin notes that there are today a dozen leading Japanese producers —some of whom have technical assistance pacts with US drug makers—who are turning out practically all of the widely-used antibiotics. Penicillin, DHS, streptomycin, chloramphenicol and the tetracyclines are manufactured on a large scale, it's said. On a smaller scale, there is colistin (for whooping cough), aureothricin (for mycoses), leucomycin (a possible substitute for erythromycin), trichomycin, and neomycin, among other special-use materials.

Output of penicillin, the only antibiotic in production prior to 1949, has grown steadily but seems to have leveled off at about 35 m.m.u. in the last three years, according to the Bulletin's survey.

In 1956, the value of the output of antitubercular drugs like streptomycin, DHS, and PAS was up by 22 percent from 1955. A similar rise in production was recorded for both chloramphenicol and tetracycline.

Production of selected antibiotics in 1956 was: Trichomycin 1,429 billion units; chloramphenicol 9,868 kilograms; chlortetracycline 1,308 kilograms; sarkomycin 376 kilograms.

Japanese exports of antibiotics (in kilograms) in 1955 amounted to: penicillin 3,235; streptomycin 5,212; and chlortetracycline 56,126.

In 1956, exports totaled (in kilograms): penicillin 7,315; streptomycin 20,648; and chlortetracycline 2,137.

In the years since '56, the survey pointed out, Japanese exports have been minimized by two factors: keen competition from products manufactured in the West, and the rapidity with which indigenous production units have been or are being set up in a number of the Asian countries, previously supplied by Japan.

Bromides—The less carload quote on ammonium bromide will be advanced 1 cent, to 46c. per pound, July 1. This action will extend the c.l.-l.c.l. differential to 2 cents.

Also the first of next month, a major producer will add truckload and mixed truckload brackets to ammonium, potassium and sodium bromide schedules. Prices will correspond with those now quoted for carload lots.

Codliver oil—USP codliver oil is currently quoted in bulk at $1.40 to $1.70 per gallon, with the higher potency material bringing the top-of-the-range price.

Market is said to be firm; supply and demand in balance.

Ferric Chloride—USP crystalline ferric chloride will be advanced 1½ cents per pounds across the board, July 1. Spot changes were made on the fifteenth.

The truckload price will become 8½c. per pound, the less truckload 9c. The chemical is available in 400-pound lever packs and 100-pound fiber drums.

Menthol—Dealers' reports indicate that recent sales of Brazilian menthol have been made at $6.40 for large crystals, and in a range of $6.25-$6.35 for regular size crystals. These high prices, it's said, reflect market strength at source.

Lack of offerings from Brazil apparently

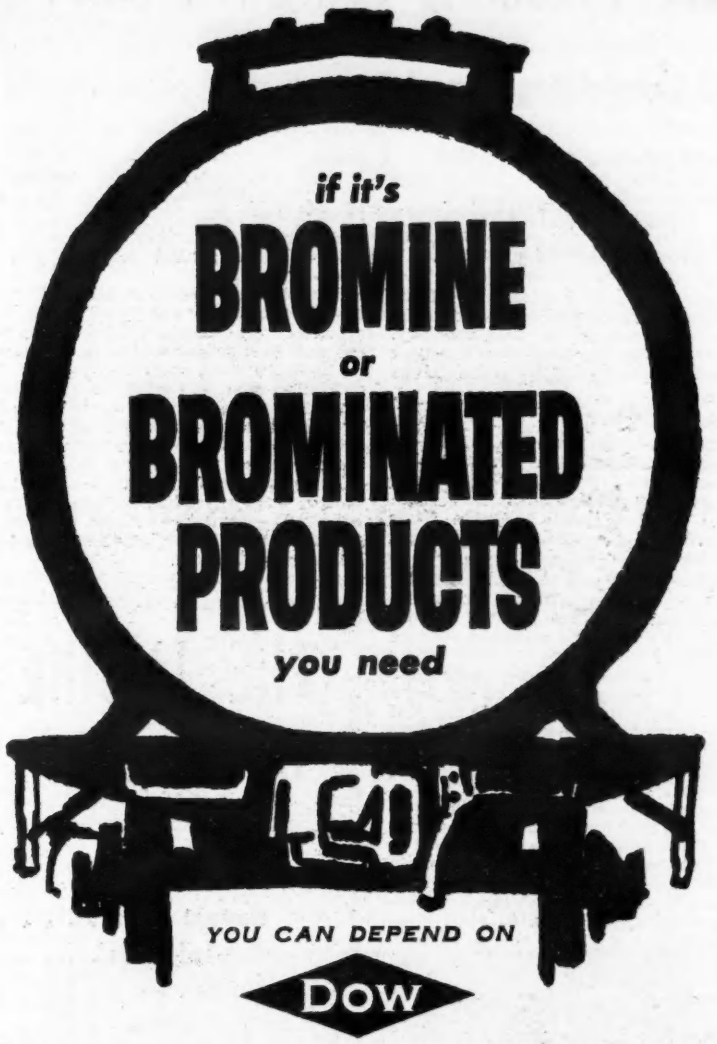
—Continued on page 53

Drug and Fine Chemical Exports: April

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of March and April, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		April	March
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	5,107	30,942
Antibiotics, n.e.c.*	grs.	10,447,727	14,442,422
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	34,228	62,847
Aspirin	lbs.	46,695	92,377
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_{12})	lbs.	35,665	29,756
Bacitracin	100-million units	10,136	20,371
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	10,056,091	8,065,536
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	41,675	18,048
Penicillin, bulk	million units	3,675,454	9,335,814
Streptomycin	gms.	5,701,211	11,318,400
Sulfonamides	lbs.	82,929	45,994
Thiamin	lbs.	4,849	3,795
Vitamin A, bulk and medicinal	lbs.	8,450	12,127
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	61,251	45,356

* Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.



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Lysine Producers Convinced Sales Will Jump to 5 Million Pounds by 1962,

OPD Special Report on l-Lysine Monohydrochloride

—*Continued from page 3*

ing the next few years, the market only expanded to a million pounds a year.

Now, the price of feed grade dl-methionine is $1.55 per pound, and observers believe that this year should see a consumption of 5 million pounds.

The key to larger consumption of dl-methionine is, of course, its widespread acceptance in the animal feed industry. And lysine producers think that livestock will hold the key to this amino acid's future as well.

Why the Low Price?

What's the reason for a low price? In the animal feed business, it's strictly a dollars-and-cents proposition. Livestock raisers have got to be convinced that the increased cost of added lysine in feeds will be offset by a reduction in the amount of feed needed.

With people, it's a different matter. Where you don't have to tell an animal why he needs lysine, you do have to convince people that it's a desirable adjunct to their diet.

Although it has been known for some time that lysine's inadequacy in wheat has been the factor most limiting in realizing full nutritive value, it wasn't until 1955 that the lysine market went commercial in a big way.

In that year, duPont established a price of $12 a pound for l-lysine monohydrochloride, and at the same time sold an estimated 10,000 pounds to Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company for use in its protein bread.

Meanwhile, the pharmaceutical industry was going full tilt putting out lysine-vitamin-mineral mixtures, such as "Lactofort," made by White Laboratories, Inc., Kenilworth, N. J.

All in all, sales for both domestic and export use in 1955 reached 30,000 pounds. In 1956, volume reached an estimated 70,000 pounds, and it crept up to 85,000 pounds in 1957.

But successive price-cuts, both in 1958 and '59—from $12 to $8 to $6 to 4.95—boosted volume past 100,000 pounds in 1953, and are expected to push the market past the 200,000-pound future this year.

You might ask this question: If lysine was $12 a pound, and is expected to go down as low as $1 to $1.50 a pound for feed grade material in the future, what kind of manufacturing economics are involved?

Pfizer's Lysine Process

Pfizer makes l-lysine by a two-step fermentation process. The first stage yields diaminopimelic acid, which is then acted upon by a second organism yielding l-lysine.

Merck, at its new facility in Elkton, Va., gets lysine from a one-step fermention. The company imported a special microbe from Japan, under license from Kyowa Fermentation Industry, which converts fermentation sugars to l-lysine directly.

DuPont produces the material synthetically, starting with furfural. A duPont patent has it that synthesis begins with dihydropyran, goes through the intermediate polytetramethylenehydantoin to obtain a dl-lysine mixture, which is resolved by l-glutamic acid to yield l-lysine with residual amounts of the d-isomer (not more than 5 percent).

Since the d- portion of dl-lysine produced by synthesis has no effect on humans and animals, it is necessary to resolve with l-glutamic acid in order to remove the d- part.

General Mills produces l-lysine by extraction from natural sources, such as dried blood.

Though there are four different methods of manufacture employed by the four producers, all claim they'll be able to ride out any deep price-hacking in the future.

Merck believes, with its one-step fermentation process, that it is only half as expensive to make lysine as with Pfizer's two-step method—all other things being equal. But Pfizer shows willingness to cut prices, just like anyone else.

DuPont remains inscrutable about its process economics, but outside observers believe the company will be top dog in the field with its synthetic process—if lysine markets boom.

General Mills says frankly that in the future, when and if the lysine market warrants expansion. It will turn to either fermentation or synthesis as its means of production.

Industry belief boils down to this: If the market grows gradually, the fermentation producers will have the advantage. But if demand suddenly skyrockets, synthesis will come out on top.

But regardless of whose costs may be what, the lysine makers feel that they have a tremendous market potential—that it would be possible to sell 100 million pounds of lysine both here and abroad this year, if markets were fully utilized.

Though it probably won't work out this way in the future, the human food market is potentially three times larger than the animal feed field: Some 37 million pounds of lysine could go into foods, where it would take only 12 million pounds to cover animal needs

Bread alone is estimated to be capable of consuming 18 million pounds of lysine. But there's a hitch. It isn't permitted in more than 10 percent of all bread made.

Government standards for enriched white bread, buns and rolls do not now call for lysine as a necessary or optional ingredient. This leaves only the specialty baking field—such foods as the A&P's "Jane Parker" protein bread and Burry Baking Company's "Gauchos" cookies available for lysine consumption.

Other companies using lysine in high protein bread formulations include Brownberry Ovens, Inc., Oconomowoc, Wis.; Horlamus Food Products, Miami, Fla., and National Tea Company, Chicago.

FDA Asked to Amend Bread Standards

But duPont is taking the necessary steps to open up the entire white bread field to lysine use. In March, the Wilmington, Del., firm, together with Huber Baking Company and Purity Baking Company, petitioned Food and Drug Administration to amend its bread standards.

Purpose of the petition is to get lysine classified as an optional ingredient. FDA's nutrition experts are now evaluating. They'll notify the commissioner, who may publish a proposed amendment with thirty days' notice for any objections.

Further steps will be gone through, and if everything moves smoothly, the process will take three months, and maybe four or five. But knowing the government, duPont estimates it will probably be two years before FDA standards are amended sufficiently to throw the white bread field open to lysine.

If the FDA standards are amended, what will happen? Industry opinion is divided. One view is that the profit per loaf of white bread—near the vanishing point now—will be completely eliminated by the addition of lysine

Competition is so stiff among bakers, it is pointed out, that addition of 0.25 percent lysine—even at $1 a pound—would send baking companies into the red on their standard bread.

This segment of the lysine industry believes, therefore, that introduction into the entire bread field will be a slow process, since bakers tend to be extremely cost-conscious. Only the specialty bread field promises to yield good returns in the future, it is theorized.

What Will the Bakers Do?

But most of the lysine sellers argue loudly to the contrary. Bakers will have to add lysine to their bread in the future, they contend, if they want to regain a consuming public which attaches stigmatic words such as "starch" and "calories" to white bread.

It is firmly believed by this portion of the lysine industry that in order to halt the decline in per capita consumption of standard baked goods, bakers are going to have to upgrade the quality of protein in their product—and sell the public on the fact that bread is a good source of protein.

How does lysine do the job in bread? It is the most limiting factor in wheat protein. Upgrade wheat protein with lysine, and quality and efficiency of total protein consumption are lifted dramatically.

Addition of soy protein, milk protein and similar materials won't do as neat a job as straight addition of lysine itself. Reason: If you add other materials in any sizable quantity, the end-product can't be called bread.

A most important factor—the price of bread to the retail consumer—is rationalized this way: The customer, used to seeing bread prices rise as a result of labor contracts, higher delivery costs and other increments, won't mind another increase of a cent or so a loaf, particularly when he's getting a better product.

If the bread industry in the food field holds the largest lysine potential, household flour isn't too far back. Right now, an estimated 7.6 million pounds of lysine could be moved in this direction.

There's still a lot of household flour sold. Housewives don't do as much baking as they did in the old days, but they still use flour for a great many cooking purposes. Upgrade household flours with lysine, it is pointed out, and their improved protein value might be a strong selling point.

General Mills, reportedly the largest seller of household flours, looks for lysine supplementation in the not-too-distant future. And the belief is that once one miller adds lysine, others will follow along.

The breakfast cereal field is at present wide open to penetration by lysine. "Special K," billed by Kellogg Company as a high-protein cereal, contains lysine as a supplement which upgrades the contained proteins.

So far as is known, "K" is the only cereal using lysine as such. General Mills markets two high protein cereals and, interestingly enough, neither of them contains lysine. The company's claim is that the quality of contained proteins is such that lysine does not need to be added.

But cereal producers, as well as bakers, are faced with a problem of declining per capita consumption. Wheat cereal per capita use has declined from 3.3 pounds per year in 1939 to 2.8 pounds a year today. Corn cereal per capita consumption has just about held its own.

Calories a Factor in Cereal Decline

Part of the decline, it is believed, is attributable to use of such catch-words as "energy" and "calories" during a period in which the housewife in particular is calorie-conscious.

Here again the lysine industry believes that cereal producers are going to have to add lysine in order to give their consumers increased protein value.

There's a catch to this, however. Some observers point out that with cereals, you can add such high-protein sources as nonfat dry milk, soy protein, lactalbumin, wheat gluten—and still have what can be called cereal, without having to add lysine as such.

Rice, if the market were totally utilized, could consume around 2.8 million pounds

THE LYSINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE MAKERS

The Companies, the Plants and the Processes They Employ

	Plant Location	Process Employed
DuPont	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Synthesis
General Mills	Minneapolis, Minn.	Extraction
Merck	Elkton, Va.	Fermentation
Chas. Pfizer	Clifton, N. J.	Fermentation

Dow Chemical has pilot plant facilities and is currently studying process economics. However, it is not producing commercially.

Lysine Report to Be Available Soon

OPD's special "in-depth" report on lysine is being reprinted and will be available shortly. These ten previous studies are also still in print:

"DDT MARKET'S BIG POSER: Does Mexican Output Spell Trouble?"
"ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBERS: Lighting the Way to $10 Million Market."
"DOP, DIOP VOLUME RISES: But the Profit Squeeze Continues."
"BUTADIENE CONVALESCES: Industry Recovers from Poor '58."
"STYRENE MONOMER'S STORY: The Industry's Three Big Questions."
"BORAX: A '59 PROFILE—Why US Producers See Double."
"CHELATING AGENTS: A Phenomenon Has Growing Pains."
"POTASH TRADE LOOKS TO 1970: The Trek to Canada and What's Behind It."
"TITANIUM PIGMENT: Why Producers Scoff at Recession."
"BICARB: A 1958 PORTRAIT—An Old-Timer in Today's Market."

Reprints of the eleven articles may be obtained at 35 cents a copy (discounts on quantities of a hundred) from OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Reprint Department, 30 Church street, New York 7.

I-LYSINE PRICES

1962 . . .	*$1—$2.50/lb.
1959 . . .	$4.95/lb.
1958 . . .	$8.00/lb.
1957 . . .	$12.00/lb.
1956 . . .	$12.00/lb.
1955 . . .	$12.00/lb.

*Industry Estimate. Low price is for feed grade.

But Industry Concedes It Won't Be Easy

OPD Special Report on l-Lysine Monohydrochloride

of lysine domestically. There is plenty of clinical evidence supporting the desirability of lysine supplementation, and if the rice-consuming areas of the world could be convinced of lysine's value, the export market could really take off.

Corn meal and macaroni also can be improved in protein value by addition of lysine, and potential markets here are 2.6 and 2.2 million pounds, respectively.

Pharmaceutical potential is estimated right now at 1 million pounds. It has been demonstrated in lab tests that l-lysine is desirable as a supplement for improving protein for consumption in these general areas:

- Pediatric—lysine is reportedly valuable in the enhancement of tissue building and maintenance of a positive nitrogen balance.
- Geriatric—lysine is shown to restore positive nitrogen balance, increase the feeling of well-being and raise hemoglobin levels.
- Prenatal—lysine, administered during pregnancy, is instrumental in significantly higher hemoglobin levels, shows impressive relief of chronic fatigue and promotes an increased feeling of well-being.
- Appetite stimulation—administration of l-lysine provides striking-to-moderate improvement in appetite and weight gains.

Lysine's use as an anti-infective has also been demonstrated. In the works now: Lysine is being tested for its value in getting the body to retain calcium—even to the extent of caries prevention.

Growing acceptance of lysine-type supplements is expected to account for some 200,000 pounds annually in the pharmaceutical field in 1962.

What export market there is now, in fact, is taken up with various dietary supplements containing lysine. Inroads are being made in Latin America and Europe. Lysine production in Japan is sufficient to take care of that country's needs right now.

The animal feed field, on which a large part of lysine's future depends, is still pretty much of a question mark. The industry knows that the feed industry will accept lysine on a large scale, once the price comes down.

But at present, only Pfizer is offering a feed grade, and is not pushing it too hard at that. Price of the material is $4.50 a pound—only 45 cents below the pharmaceutical grade.

The industry believes that feed grade lysine will have to go below $2 in order to interest the lovestock growers. But that isn't all.

Lysine's Value in Stockfeed

The fact is that a lot of research work is still to be done on the value of lysine in stockfeed. There are a lot of imponderables, such as original protein quality of the meal itself.

Producers are convinced, however, that from experiments run so far (Pfizer has run tests at its experimental farm in Terra Haute, Ind., with dramatic results), that when the price comes low enough, lycine's acceptance by the stockfeed industry will parallel that of dl-methionine.

The export market is perhaps the most unfathomable of all. Some producers

—Continued on next page

LYSINE MAKERS LOOK TO 1962

Food . . . . . 0.5 million lbs.
Pharmaceuticals 0.2 million lbs.
Stockfeed . . 2.0 million lbs.
Exports . . . 2.7 million lbs.
Total . . 5.4 million lbs.

Above is how the industry sees 1962's actual end-use picture. This year it expects to sell 200,000 pounds of lysine: 150,000 pounds to food manufacturers and 50,000 pounds to drug, feed and export outlets.

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- 1,5-DIHYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE
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- DIHYDROXYBENZIDINE
- 3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLGLYCINE
- 3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLSERINE
- 2,4-DIHYDROXYPYRIDINE
- 2,6-DIHYDROXYPYRIDINE
- 3,5-DIHYDROXYPYRIDINE
- 2,4-DIHYDROXYTHIAZOLE
- DIIODOHYDROXYPROPANE
- DIIODOLECITHIN
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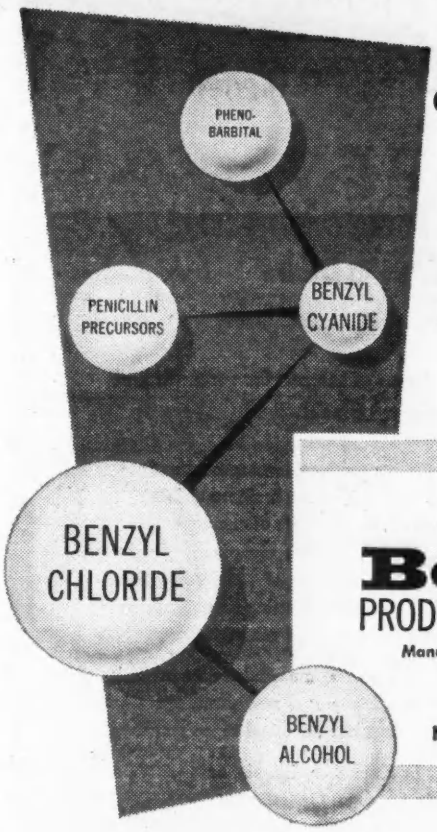

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Lysine Makers See Sales of 5 Million Pounds

OPD Special Report on l-Lysine Monohydrochloride

—Continued from page 51

of lysine believe that half of future production will go into exports, while others are not so sure.

The rice areas are probably the most protein-deficient, say the pessimists. However, it is these areas that the people have refused to accept such essential diet additives as thiamine and iron.

One source tells of a control station it established in the Philippines. "We tried to get people to consume thiamine for more than twenty years, and we weren't successful," it is pointed out.

"If the people won't accept thiamine, which has been established for so many years, and is only a tiny fraction of the cost of lysine, how are you going to get them to accept lysine?"

Then, too, if demand does develop in the rice area, Japan is apparently ready to step into the breach. Lysine is reportedly being made there—and American producers would have little chance of outdoing the Japanese on a cost basis alone, it is argued.

Where a big future market might develop is in the export of lysine-enriched wheat and other cereals and flours—particularly under government programs. But this is only speculation, since producers emphasize that lysine isn't even accepted domestically in white bread as yet.

For the foreseeable future, then, the most important export outlet will probably be in pharmaceutical diet supplement formulations.

Whatever happens in the domestic and export markets, this much the industry agrees on: There will have to be a careful marketing job, or the whole thing could fizzle.

Why? Because the American people are the most over-vitamined and over-proteined people on earth right now. Although lysine is a *desirable* additive to foods, the degree of its *necessity* is debatable.

Therefore, in the human food field in particular, the material must be carefully promoted, it is believed. Otherwise, the public could lose interest—or never be interested in the first place.

Firestone Is Indicted On Foam Mattress Charge

Attorney General William P. Rogers announced last week that a federal grand jury in Memphis, Tenn., has returned an indictment charging Firestone Tire & Rubber Company with a violation of section 1 of the Sherman antitrust act.

The indictment alleges that Firestone conspired with numerous distributors, syndicates, manufacturers, and retail stores, described in the indictment as co-conspirators, to fix minimum retail prices for foam mattresses and "combinations" identified as containing a component Firestone product. The indictment defines "combination" as a "mattress and a foundation manufactured as a set to match each other and to be sold together."

Firestone is described in the indictment as one of the seven major producers of fillers made of latex foam or synthetic foam. Firestone manufactures fillers at its factory in Fall River, Mass., but does not manufacture completed mattresses for sale commercially, nor does it manufacture foundations.

Gane & Ingram Executive Buys Medicinal Business

Gane & Ingram, Inc., New York, has sold its medicinal chemicals sales business to John H. Walker, its sales manager, who will operate the business under the name, Walker Chemicals, Inc.

The new firm, though in no way connected with Gane & Ingram, will have offices at the same location, 43 West 16th street. It will commence business on July 1.

According to Gane & Ingram, T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland, for which it has been US sales agent, has okayed the transfer. Walker Chemicals will offer the Smith fine chemicals and alkaloids previously handled by Gane & Ingram.

Inland Steel Unit Opens

Inland Steel Container Company, Chicago, has opened a $2.75 million addition to its Jersey City, N.J., facility. The new unit houses a steel pail manufacturing facility designed, Inland Steel says, to produce containers at a faster rate than any other in the country. The unit has a capacity of some 2,400 pails per hour.

Toners, Lakes

—Continued from page 7

pounds; pigment yellow 12 (C.I. 21 090), 1.8 million pounds; pigment green 7 (C.I. 74 260), 1.7 million pounds; pigment red 48 (C.I. 15 865), 1.6 million pounds; the barium toner of pigment red 53 (C.I. 15 285), 1.2 million pounds; and pigment red 90 (C.I. 45 380), 1.1 million pounds.

Total production of less-than-full-strength colors (reduced toners and lakes) in 1958, the Tariff Commission report says, was 7 percent smaller than in 1957. In 1958 production amounted to 9.3 million pounds (of which 5.3 million pounds were reduced toners and 4 million pounds were lakes), compared with 10 million pounds in 1957.

Sales of reduced toners and lakes in 1958 were 2.4 percent smaller in terms of quantity, and 5.1 percent larger in terms of value, compared with 1957.

Sales in 1958 amounted to 8.3 million pounds, valued at $10.3 million, (of which 5.4 million pounds, valued at $7.6 million, were reduced toners, and 2.9 million pounds, valued at $2.7 million, were lakes), compared with 8.5 million pounds, valued at $9.8 million, in 1957.

Abbott Promotes Keepper To Senior Chemical Buyer

Lester H. Keepper, a thirty-year veteran of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been promoted to senior buyer of chemicals, reports Glenn H. Reinier, director of purchases.

In his new assignment, Mr. Keepper will be chairman of the chemical purchasing committee of the purchasing department. Mr. Keepper began his career at Abbott in 1929 as a chemical operator. In 1935 he transferred to the cost department and in 1940 to the purchasing department.

SunOlin Calm

—Continued from page 5

and cotton belts along the Gulf Coast and plantations of South America on a competitive basis.

The installation's daily raw materials requirements include 120 tons of ammonia from Sun Oil's Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery, 150 tons of carbon dioxide to be produced by SunOlin's steam methane reformer and 9 million cubic feet of natural gas from Sun Oil's gas fields in southwest Texas. The natural gas will be delivered via pipelines of the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation.

The SunOlin plant will use the urea process developed by Montecatini of Milan, the Italian chemical goliath. In this process, liquid ammonia and carbon dioxide gas are reacted at 2,800 pounds pressure and at 370 degrees Fahrenheit to form ammonium carbamate which then decomposes to urea and water. M. W. Kellogg Company will construct the plant.

The SunOlin facility is claimed to be the only one of its size and type, and one of the few in the United States that completely converts ammonia and carbon dioxide to urea. It is also said to be one of the few US plants equipped to make both prilled and crystalline urea.

Equity capital for SunOlin was provided in equal amounts by Sun Oil and Olin Mathieson, the parent companies. A bank loan will provide additional capital to finance construction of the plant.

US Chemicals

—Continued from page 7

using sulfur imported from the US, have a combined daily capacity of approximately 164 tons of sulfuric acid. Two other units are presently under construction.

Hydrochloric acid, the BDSA report said, is manufactured in substantial quantities. Caustic soda, chlorine, and carbon disulfide are produced on a limited scale.

A new anhydrous ammonia plant, scheduled for completion within two years, will produce the following daily in short tons: captive anhydrous ammonia, 125; nitric acid, 150; ammonium nitrate, 180; urea, 50; ammonium sulfate, 175, and nitrogenous solutions, 150.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—Continued from page 49

is tied to two interrelated factors: the first is that a large percentage of the Chinese mint crop has been destroyed or otherwise damaged by heavy rains; and the second is that European buyers, with their Chinese supply cut off, have turned to Brazil to fill requirements.

With such a situation it's likely that menthol prices here will continue to rise. The reasoning goes that most consumers do not have adequate inventory to carry them until the new mint crop becomes available next February, and thus demand should pick up this Fall, as usual. And with a lack of material, prices necessarily will strengthen at that time.

Polio Vaccine—US Public Health Service approval of live virus polio vaccine looked like a far-off thing early last week, as three US scientists told an international conference on polio held in Washington, D. C., that the spine nerves of monkeys are damaged when the vaccine is injected directly into that spot.

Considering that approximately 6 million persons have taken the stuff already, this wasn't a very optimistic note. In fact, one scientist was reported to have said that had this information been known earlier, no one would have been permitted to take on any kind of field trial.

At the Wednesday (June 24) meeting, however, a Russian report on the success of the Sabin (Dr. Albert A. Sabin of Cincinnati is credited with the development of the vaccine) live polio vaccine in three Soviet republics, eclipsed the report of the US scientists. The Russians said that tests conducted in 1957 had produced no evidence that weakened live virus of three different polio types had caused any trouble in the 1.8 million children immunized.

Following the Russian report, a spokesman for the World Health Organization commented that the Russian successes clearly indicated that WHO criteria must be revised as far too strict. Toward this end, he said, the WHO expert committee on polio will be convened early next year.

Later, when asked why live virus vaccines had not yet been licensed in the US, he replied that "one may expect moves in that direction in the near future." United States Public Health Service has this responsibility.

What all this means to several leading drug firms who have done much work on the vaccine is, of course, a return on a huge investment within the not too distant future. One US drug maker—that has spent about $7 million—has already tasted a bit of success, in fact. Stock in its parent firm rose four points early last week, as Wall Street, always the first to act, gave a show of confidence in the new vaccine.

Tartrates—The word from close followers of the tartrates market last week was that prices are destined to start an uphill climb. This bit of speculation was based on the fact that European markets are showing increased strength, meaning, of course, that replacement costs are going to be higher.

For the time being, however, domestic prices will probably remain stable. Action will probably come on toward Fall, it was said, as the depletion of inventories built up pending the President's decision on the higher import duty recommended by the Tariff Commission, brings consumers back into the market.

Tartaric acid is currently quoted at 41c. per pound in carload quantities; cream of tartar at 37c. per pound for a similar quantity.

Botanicals

Thus far, collections of domestic botanicals have been very small. There are several reasons why, among which the more important appear to be the recent siege of unfavorable weather and unattractive prices. Dealers, uncertain about future demands, are following a cautious buying policy and apparently intend to keep inventories low. For this reason, prices on new crop material will, if anything, be higher than those currently quoted.

Arabic Gum—Among trade members, the feeling is pretty general that the 1958-'59 Sudanese gum arabic crop is going to amount to about 30,000 tons, or 25 percent below the normal yield. And bound to make the supply shortage still more acute, according to a recent report from a gum shipper, is the fact that the greatest part of current arrivals at Sudan marts is rain-damaged.

A bit of history . . . Imports of arabic gum in 1958 were 6.8 percent greater than in 1957. The Sudan furnished 99 percent of total imports while token shipments came from India, Nigeria, Canary Islands, and Egypt.

The 1958 total of 20.5 million pounds is the highest in the 1950-'58 period, according to the Commerce department's Business and Defense Services Administration.

Arrivals were 18.6 million pounds in 1950 but for the next five years imports declined. However, successive gains shown since 1956 indicate that arabic gum has regained its former position, BDSA says.

Locust Bean Gum—Imports of locust bean gum in 1958 were up 23.6 percent over the preceding year. This was not tantamount to a complete gain, however, as '57 imports were 54 percent less than in '56. Rather, increased importations indicated that the gum had recovered part of its losses in 1957, when inclement weather in the Mediterranean area caused a crop shortage and relatively high prices.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

With citronella sky-rocketing and California lemon back up to a realistic level, the essential oils took on an air of firmness last week. There was a 1 cent per pound advance in ocotea cymbarum and no declines in any of the oils or the aromatics. Dealers report that the citronella rise came when European buyers, unable to get adequate supplies from their usual source, Red China, turned to Formosa. When this happened, the price of Formosan went up. Then the regular Formosan customers, unwilling to pay such advanced prices, turned to Ceylon which produces a slightly lower-quality oil. In time, of course, the Ceylon shippers were in a position to up their prices.

Most of the stocks of the older, lower quality lemon oil appear to have been disposed of so the price of California independent lemon fell, once again, within a narrow range, $3.10 to $3.50 per pound.

Incidentally, the United States Tariff Commission reported last week that this country's production of flavor and perfume materials in 1958 was 4 percent less than the 1957 output. There were 43 million pounds produced in 1958 as compared with 45 million pounds produced in 1957.

A firm tone sounded throughout the aromatic chemicals—especially among those derived from citronella. This was true, of course, because of the rapidly climbing prices of both the Java type and the Ceylon type.

Seeds and spices were relatively quiet with three advances and four declines.

Reduced production of vanilla beans in both Madagascar and Mexico is responsible for pushing the price up higher than it has been in at least seven years, according to economic data received here. Figures show that the 1958 crop of vanilla beans in Madagascar was approximately 375 tons compared to the 1957 crop, which was 430 tons. And in Mexico, where the vanilla plantations are being dug up for oil well exploration, the current crop will probably amount to approximately 110 tons. As recently as 1947, Mexico produced 300 tons annually.

A survey of dealers here indicates that the price range for the Bourbon type rose from its previous quotation, $12-$12.50 per pound in tins, to $12.50-$13 per pound. Mexican cuts in tins went up from $11.25-$11.75 in tins to $12.25-$12.75 in tins and Mexican whole went up from $12-$12.50 in tins to $12.50-$13 per pound.

According to the OPD Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, a seven-year study, the lowest vanilla beans went during these seven years was $2.65 per pound in 1952, whereas their highest quotation was just last year when they were $10.75 per pound.

Speculation as to the affect last week's advances would have on vanillin, the synthetic vanilla, was varied. Some reports indicated the price of vanillin would likely increase along with the pure vanilla. Others, however, indicated that vanillin prices would remain unchanged for two reasons:

- Vanillin production is such a highly competitive business that price adjusting would be difficult and
- Vanillin and vanilla vary so much in taste that they can not be used interchangeably. A long-standing vanilla-bean user could not switch over to vanillin without confusing the taste buds of his customers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Citronella, Ceylon, 7c. per lb.
Java-type, 10c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Lemon, USP, Calif., 35c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2 whole, 5c. per lb.
siftings, 10c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 1c. per lb.
Sesameseed, Nicaragua hulled white, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cloves, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Fennelseed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
145.50	145.43	145.55	145.78

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Long considered one of the most temperamental of essential oils, bergamot is now available at any season on a reconstituted basis. And this, according to the New York producer who perfected it, means it contains all the properties of the natural oil even though it is made without the use of the natural oil or any of its derivatives. Its ingredients, are aromatic chemicals.

Besides being available at any time, regardless of weather or labor conditions abroad, reconstituted bergamot has a price advantage over the natural oil. The current listing for the natural oil is $12.75-$14 per pound whereas the current listing for the reconstituted oil is $6.75 per pound.

According to the producer, this is the first essential oil ever to be successfully produced entirely by chemical synthesis in commercially available quantities. Experiments have shown that the reconstituted oil is more soluble in fluorinated hydrocarbon propellants than the natural, it eliminates the hazard of separation of insoluble materials and minimizes the possibility of valve clogging.

Moreover, it was pointed out that the reconstituted oil, when incorporated into white soaps at the rate of one percent, does not cause the initial darkening which is produced by its natural counter part.

Citronella—A strong market since late May, Formosan citronella advanced in price last week 10c. per pound. This, according to a New York dealer, may be attributed to the heavy buying by European dealers, which, in turn, is because their regular suppliers, the Red Chinese, are flooded with orders and cannot fill all of them at this time.

The price of the Formosan or Java-type advanced from the previous quotation, 60c. per pound to 70c. per pound. Ceylon citronella advanced from its previous quotation, 53c. per pound to 60c. per pound. Admittedly, material from Ceylon is of a lower quality, but many buyers are willing to take a lesser grade rather than pay the rapidly mounting prices for the Formosan, it was reported. In some quarters, dealers were asking as much as $1.10 per pound for the Formosan.

Historical records show that Ceylon, for years, had a monopoly on citronella until Java entered the market with a superior grade.

This stepped up demand brings to mind quite a different situation than that which was described on these pages in early May. It was reported that the Ceylon government, disturbed over the decreasing demand for citronella, had started a move to encourage the 50,000 growers to switch over to growing other crops, such as coconut, copra and fiber. Reliable sources reported that the government had earmarked some $211,800 for the crop-switching program.

Clove Leaf—This oil from Madagascar saw no further decline last week, but indications are that the tight market situation is easing up.

Lemon—After several weeks of widely varying prices, independent lemon oil from California has arrived at a rather realistic level. Last week's quotation was $3.10 to $3.50 per pound as compared to the previous quotation, $2.75 to $3.50 per pound.

Lots that went for as little as $2.70-$2.75 per pound, it was reported, were limited quantities of old and perhaps slightly lower quality oil that some dealers were eager to sell. Apparently, with the price

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ending June 6, 1959

Cassia, 13 lots, 977 bales.
Coriander seed, 200 bags.
Ginger, 2 lots, 289 bags.
Gum Karaya, 2 lots, 60 bags
Kola nuts, 154 bags.
Nutmegs, 9 lots, 783 bags.
Red Peppers, 12 bags.
Sesameseed, 4 lots, 1,112 bags.
Turmeric, 80 bags.

Essential Oils

up to $3.10, most of this bargain-priced oil has been sold.

California Exchange brand remained at $3.50 per pound.

Lemongrass—Word continues to come in that the market is firming up.

Mace—With all reports indicating further weakening in the nutmeg market, it is only likely to assume that the mace market, also, will weaken. Mace, of course, forms the lacy pattern around the shell within which the nutmeg (or seed) grows. And, according to the spice experts, this phenomenon whereby two different spices occur naturally in the same fruit, is exclusive in the mace-nutmeg tree.

Nutmeg—An unusually tight market for more than three years, nutmeg oil showed further signs of weakening last week. The low of the range remained at $9.50 for both the East and the West Indian, but the high dropped from $15.75 to $12.75 for East Indian and from $15.75 to $12.25 for the West Indian.

By way of historical account, nutmeg oil was selling for as little as $2.60 per pound in the summer of 1955. Then hurricanes struck both the East and West Indies and within a few months the price climbed to $14 per pound. At the time, market experts predicted lingering aftereffects; we quote from the November 7, 1955, issue of OPD:

"Reports from the West Indies place damage at such a high level as to have set back the crop 5 to 10 years. Causes were attributed to both the hurricanes that crushed the islands early in the fall and lava dust that has fallen from semi-activated volcanoes."

Dealers here predict a steady decline in price for many months to come, but they conjecture that it will never descend to the $3-per-pound level.

Ocotea Cymbarum—A 1c. per pound advance, the second this month, brings the price up to 44c. per pound. Dealers had no particular explanation for the rise except that shipping prices are up.

As recently as March of this year, ocotea cymbarum, also called Brazilian sassafras oil, hit its lowest quotation in at least 7 years when it dropped to 37c. per pound. The highest quotation, according to the OPD Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, was in 1954 and 1955 when it climbed to $1.10 per pound.

Rosemary—Indications are that this market is weakening.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—Little activity has been noted in this chemical since the 30c. per pound reduction back in early April. But now, with citronella, the essential oil from which it is derived, making such rapid advances, a firm market is in prospect. Dealers anticipate an advance in price, but as yet, none has occurred.

Heliotropin—With a price rise last week in ocotea cymbarum, it is reasonable to predict further firmness in heliotropin, one of its derivatives. The previous quotation, however, remained in effect. It ranges from $2.60 to $3 per pound in 100 pound lots in drums.

Methyl Salicylate—A survey of the five producers shows that cost, price and production have remained approximately the same during the past two years. The price in drum lots is 62½c. per pound. On a purely speculative basis, however, two of these producers predict a slight price decline within the next two years.

Vanillin—Just what effect the substantial advances in vanilla beans will have on the price of vanillin remained uncertain last week. Some dealers are convinced that vanillin is in for a price rise, while others think the vanilla bean advance is not a factor in the pricing of vanillin.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Shipments from Saigon are light and the source price remains firm, according to reports received here. Spot supplies are quite limited and future shipments are expected to be small.

Cloves—Madagascar material remained quite firm, it was said.

Nutmegs—Once again, reports were received indicating that source prices of Singapore nutmegs have risen.

Pimento—No stocks remain of the cheaper grades, according to dealers here. Small shipments of Honduras allspice, however, will be available during the summer months.

Pepper—The market is quiet because buyers aren't willing to pay the price and sellers aren't willing to lower their prices to get more business.

Flavor, Perfume Materials Show Output Sag for '58

American output of flavor and perfume materials sagged a little last year. According to preliminary information released by the Tariff Commission, flavor and perfume materials production came to 43 million pounds last year—4 percent less than the 45 million pounds manufactured in 1957.

Sales in 1958, the agency noted, amounted to 39 million pounds, valued at $52 million. Sales in 1957 had been 42 million pounds, valued at $59 million.

Production of cyclic flavor and perfume materials in 1958 amounted to 25 million pounds—7 percent less than the 27 million pounds reported for 1957. Sales last year were 21 million pounds valued at $31 million, in comparison to the 22 million pounds sold in '57 for some $36 million.

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ANETHOL USP
METHYL SALICYLATE USP

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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**Glenn E. Travers,** formerly branch manager at Minneapolis, Minn., has been named manager of a new sales district with headquarters in San Diego, Calif. He has been succeeded at Minneapolis by **Charles F. Griffin.**

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Bertram M. Helfaer** has been put in charge of Harmon Colors and **Charles B. Cole** has been named manager at Harmon's office and operations in Haledon, N. J.

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—**A. F. Vetter,** has been named division maintenance superintendent for the company's northeastern division.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Stuart A. Currie** has been named contractor service manager of the explosives and mining chemicals department.

Armour Pharmaceutical Company, Chicago—**R. G. Muriel** has been named export sales manager for the firm in Eastbourne, England.

Borden Chemical Company, New York—**Robert P. Craver** has been appointed manager of the company's casein plant, Bainbridge, N. Y., and **Robert J. Dunn** has been named manager of the resin and formaldehyde plant at the same location.

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York—**Gilbert M. Leigh** has been named manager of the newly-created pioneering research area of the corporate research department.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**John J. Barnhardt, jr.,** has been named Atlanta, Ga., dyes sales supervisor of the southern district office of the dyes and chemicals division. **Harold L. Sager** takes Mr. Barnhardt's post as manager of the textile dyes section in Wilmington.

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia—**Dr. William L. Madison,** manager of the pharmaceutical development and bacteriology department, has been elected president of the Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Robert E. Soden** has been appointed manager of the William G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill. **Paul W. Edwards** has been named plant manager at Nitro, W. Va., and **Karl Elington** has been made plant manager at Avon, Calif.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**N. H. Collisson,** a corporate vice-president, has been named operating head of the metals division. The firm named another corporate vice-president, **M. L. Herzog,** as general manager of operations in the metals unit.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. —**Frank E. Willson** has been named assistant director of the commercial development division.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Robert W. Martin** has been named head of the thermoplastics department at the Emeryville research center.

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Clovis H. Davis** has been named director and **Kenneth Wilkinson** assistant director of a new technical service and development division in Chicago.

Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.—**M. W. Mawhinney** has been named manager of the Streator, Ill., operation. **Mack A. Glass** has been named to succeed him at Albert Lea, Minn. **R. G. Fitzgerald** has been named manager of contract sales.

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago —**W. C. Mason** has been appointed supervisor for the furnace plant laboratories in Silver Bow, Mon., Tarpon Springs, Fla., and Mount Pleasant, Tenn. **C. H. Deighton** has been named to succeed Mr. Mason as chief chemist at the Silver Bow facility.

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Coatings Materials

Paint raw materials at the mid-year stood in the position of generally adequate availability, firm price structures, and having enjoyed a healthy, if not a boom, first half. Outlook for the third quarter was one of reduced demand, mostly because of a seasonal slow-up and plant vacation shutdowns, and only in small part due to advance inventory buying. The finally revised figures of the Bureau of Census indicated that 1958 dollar volume in the paint industry amounted to $1,629,300,000 and some 611,800,000 gallons. That the 1959 volume will significantly exceed this, there are no doubts. The automotive industry has been holding up well, with late July estimates that the first six months production will stand at approximately 3,300,000 units. Automotive prospects, barring a prolonged steel strike, are felt likely to exceed the estimated 5,500,000 units by perhaps as much as half a million.

The snug supply position currently existing in phthalate esters and to a slight extent in certain resins is expected to reverse itself early in the third quarter. Pigments and metal powders are easier.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.03	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—Net shipments of aluminum powder in April totaled 1,073,000 pounds, as compared with 973,000 pounds in March and 600,000 pounds in April of last year, according to the Bureau of Census. Net shipments of aluminum flake in April amounted to 449,000 pounds, as against the 343,000 pounds shipped in March, and 277,000 pounds shipped in April of 1958. Past net shipments in April amounted to 1,656,000 pounds, as compared with March shipments of 1,262,000 pounds, and shipments a year ago of 1,077,000 pounds.

Chrome Greens—The business boom of the first and second quarters is still moving along at a good clip, but observers feel that they are seeing a bit of hesitation in late July, probably indicating a significant slow-up in the third quarter. Supplies are quite ample, and there are no price changes expected at the mid-year.

Titanium Dioxide—The diverse pattern of usage in this most opaque of all white pigments has lent stability to the market. The second quarter saw heavy demand from all end-use patterns. While things are expected to slow a bit in the third quarter, producers say that some consuming industries will not be as adversely affected as others, making for a prospective fairly good business all through the third quarter. No mid-year price changes are in prospect.

Strikes in the rubber industry in the second quarter took some of the demand pressure off titanium dioxide, and made it easier for producers to take care of the heavy paint industry demands. Now that the rubber strikes are settled, the industry will soon resume purchases whereas the heavy demands from the paint industry will seasonally ease a bit. Paper, textiles, and floor coverings continue to move well. There will be, however, plant vacation shutdowns in these industries which will slow purchase needs somewhat.

Toluidine Toners—Both red and yellow toluidine toners in their various shades are moving well. The automotive industry is running well, having turned out almost 3,300,000 units since January 1, which is the current estimate for the first six months. Allowing for some fall-off in the third quarter, prior to the model change, certain people in the automotive industry feel that the year's production may run ahead of the estimated 5,500,000 cars, perhaps by as much as half a million. A prolonged steel strike could alter this mid-year optimistic picture.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Use in asphalt tile is zooming, with sales reported at some 20 percent over last year's volume for the first quarter. 1958 sales were 2 percent over the 1957 level, for tile consumption. Use of fibers in cement continues in good volume and is expected to continue. Paint and the building trades are said to be running about like last year.

Talc—Demand for magnesium silicate has been booming during the second quarter. Some third quarter slow-up is looked for, but nothing abnormal to the usual seasonal decline. Domestic fibrous material of 325 mesh is quoted at $31 per ton, 400 mesh material at $38 and 625 mesh at $80.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for March and list February's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales

	February	March
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	16,269,608	17,900,056
Laminating resins	7,610,503	7,927,004
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,641,929	1,932,187
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,092,626	2,447,858
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,430,533	5,988,081
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	78,953,326	89,240,152
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	8,471,605	10,157,329
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	2,910,833	3,697,307
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	450,878	409,461
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	294,450	384,971
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	820,054	991,189
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	738,672	902,800
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins:	2,182,351	2,427,701
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,120,242	2,231,848
All other modifications	2,685,054	4,106,110
Coumarine-indene and petroleum polymer resins	21,205,229	23,098,450
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	15,953,098	18,180,433

* Revised.

Alkyd Resins—Now that the phthalic anhydride price structure will remain unchanged at the mid-year, alkyd resin price schedules are expected to hold. Demand for alkyd finishes remains good, but a general easing is expected in the third quarter.

Makers of alkyd resins have laid in ample supplies of phthalic anhydride to take care of manufacturing needs. Just how much third quarter buying of alkyds was done in the second quarter could only be guessed at for the present.

However, most buyers claim that they had placed extra orders simply because business volume was running at a high rate, and insist that their purchases were simply in line with plant requirements, with no significant increase in lead time. Alykd makers hope this is entirely correct.

Whether or not there is a steel strike, business is felt certain to slow down due to plant vacation shutdowns, the usual seasonal third quarter decline, and perhaps a somewhat deeper cut in business due to inventory build-up.

Lacquer Materials

Nitrocellulose—While the technical and durability performance of the new acrylics are excellent and have won them a place of importance in the automotive field, no one should sell nitrocellulose lacquers short. They have their place in the field of finishes drying by solvent evaporation, and will be around for a long time in substantial volume. Aerosol spray packaging has extended their market, and in-

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For details, write Dept. 0 for Technical Bulletin No. 413.

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Coatings Materials

dustrially lacquers based on cellulostic derivatives are in first place.

Plasticizers—The market on phthalate esters continues to boom, characteristic of the second quarter. Most sources look for a let down in demand for the third quarter, whether or not there is a steel strike. Just how much third quarter buying was done in the second quarter remains to be seen. While most buyers insist that additional purchase volume was primarily simply in line with increased business volume, some feel that inventory levels are currently somewhat higher than they would need to be.

Just what the third quarter business pattern will be is problematical. There are a few optimists who say that regardless of a steel strike, business will roll right along due to momentum built up in the second quarter. By far the most and more conservative business people feel that strike or no strike in the steel industry, the third quarter will be abnormally slow. No one, however, doubts that the fourth quarter will see a return to business volume about equal to the first quarter, ending the year well ahead of 1958.

The current snug supply position is expected to reverse itself afer the first few weeks of the third quarter.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Demand is seen as likely to slow up a bit in the third quarter, but the feeling was rather general that current price patterns would hold up, and a firm tone in primary markets is expected. Bleached shellac is firm at 46 cents per pound for bone dry, and 56 cents for fully refined.

Miscellaneous

Activated Carbon—Industrial demand for activated carbons remains high for such processes as filtration, purification and the removal of tastes and odors from water. Decolorizing of beverages, fats, oils, waxes, glutamic acid and monosodium glutamate, lactic acid, and lactose are among other industrial applications. Activated carbons of varying absorptive capacities are available, including those of extremely high absorptive capacity for recovering antibiotics and precious metals.

Current prices on the industrial decolorizing grade are listed at $160.00 per ton for carloads or truckloads, $180.00 per ton on contract for 15 tons minimum in less than carload or truckload shipments, $190.00 per ton for five tons or more in one shipment, $200.00 per ton for less than five ton shipments. These prices are f.o.b. producing plant.

Casein—This market tended on the slow side last week. Trading was somewhat under levels of a few weeks ago, but still considered fairly normal. Price pattern which prevailed the previous week remained in effect in most areas. New York prices on Argentine in carlots ranged between 19½ and 20½ cents per pound for 30 mesh acid type. Polish material was listed at around the same level, and New Zealand casein in the range of 24 to 25 cents per pound. What there was of Australian was priced at 21 to 21½ cents.

Melamine Crystal Unit Planned by Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has a new facility in mind—one that will produce melamine crystal adjacent to the company's existing molding compound plant and development laboratory at Wallingford, Conn.

The facility, expected to be in operation early in 1960, will have an initial capacity of 10 million pounds a year. It will be the first unit in a planned expansion program, and will supplement an existing melamine operation at Willow Island, W. Va.

Naval Stores

May gum naval stores output amounted to 12,300 barrels of turpentine and 34,000 drums of rosin, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. These are 50 gallon barrels of turpentine and 520 pound drums of rosin. Some 146,972 gallons of turpentine will be exported early July via tank steamer.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 19	Mon. June 22	Tues. June 23	Wed. June 24	Thurs. June 25
Drums—					
K	...	...	$8.35	...	...
N	...	...	8.35	$8.70	...
WG	$8.86‡	...	8.76‡	...	...
WW	...	$9.08‡	9.05	9.00	...
Bags—					
N	...	...	...	...	$8.20
WG	...	...	...	...	8.40

Tankcars (for week ended June 25)—
M or better, $8.20; WW, $8.75‡; WG, $8.40

Sales, USDA
1,192* 2,100* 634* 3,334* 2‡

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Price	.54	.537‡	.535‡	.54	.538‡
Sales	4,000*†	26,000*†	46,000*†	6,000*†	14,500*†

* Drums equivalent. † Tankcars. ‡ Carlots. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Hercules 'Penton' Plastic Is Slashed by 40 Percent

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington Del., has cut the price of "Penton," its new-corrosion resistant plastic, by more than 40 percent.

According to Hercules, the reduction effects a complete revision in price structure of this new chlorinated polyether thermoplastic, reflecting its new status as a commercial product.

Separate price categories have been established for natural formulations, and olive-drab and black formulations. All were formerly priced at $6 dollars per pound.

The new base price of natural "Penton" in 6,000 pound quantities is $3.50 per pound. The corresponding base price for olive-drab and black "Penton" is $3.75 per pound. Substantial reductions over the former price have also been effected in other quantity brackets.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

According to a report issued by the United States Tariff Commission on the production and sales of rubber-processing chemicals in 1958, overall output of antioxidants amounted to 74,359,000 pounds with sales totaling 61,297,000 pounds at a value of $38,724,000 and a unit value of 62 cents per pound. Breaking this down, production of amino and hydroxy compounds came to 44,430,000 pounds with sales valued at 34,566,000 pounds with a dollar worth of $23,392,000 and a unit value of 68 cents per pound. Total amino output was 32,565,000 pounds with sales at 27,278,000 pounds worth $17,146,000 and a unit value of 63 cents per pound. One of the amino group, N,N'-diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine, was put at 2,150,000 pounds with sales totaling 1,190,000 pounds at $1,730,000 and a unit value of 91 cents per pound. All other amino compounds came to 30,145,000 pounds production valued at 25,368,000 pounds worth $15,416,000 and a unit value of 61 cents per pound.

The report also states that 1958 output of all hydroxy compounds totaled 11,865,000 pounds, with sales at 7,283,000 pounds with a value of $6,246,000 and a unit value of 86 cents. In this group alkylated phenol production came to 3,481,000 pounds with sales totaling 1,852,000 pounds valued at $962,000 at a unit value of 52 cents. All other hydroxy compounds were summed up at 8,384,000 pounds with total sales valued at 5,436,000 pounds worth $5,284,000 and a unit value of 97 cents. Output of all other antioxidants totaled 29,929,000 pounds with sales amounting to 26,731,000 pounds worth $15,332,000 at a unit value of 57 cents per pound.

Manufacturers of ultraviolet absorbers estimate that sales of benzophenone-benzotriazole type absorbers will reach ten million dollars by 1965, and by 1960 sales should be double those of 1958. With the ever increasing usage of plastics and other synthetic materials the future in this market is rosy. The emphasis has been on improving UV absorbers for plastic uses, but there is also a good market in non-plastic materials. Some of the non-plastic applications include protecting furniture finishings from fading, coating colored photograph prints and transparents, and protecting fluorescent pigments used in marking paints on aircraft.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antioxidants & Antiozonants

Oxygen has always been a threat to products containing fats, oils, waxes, hydrocarbons, plastics, or rubber. Oxygen deterioration can manifest itself in any number of ways such as rancidity, gum-formation, embrittlement, discoloration, rust, or fire. Through the addition of only very small amounts of antioxidants, manufacturers in all fields are finding successful, economical, long-lasting protection against oxidative deterioration of all types.

Monsanto Chemical Company offers **"Flectol H."** Chemically, this is polymerized 1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethylquinone. **"Flectol H"** is said to be an excellent antioxidant as a protector against heat deterioration and normal aging. It is claimed that the item causes less discoloration than most other full-power antioxidants. According to Monsanto, **"Flectol H"** has almost no value as an anti-flex material and should not be used in articles required to withstand severe flexing.

"Santovar A" is another antioxidant of Monsanto's said to be excellent for the protection of uncured rubber. **"Santovar A,"** whose active chemical ingredient is 2,5-di-(tert-amyl)-hydroquinone, also inhibits oxygen attack on unsaturated resins and oils. Then too, cold flow of uncured compositions is reduced by stiffening effect of **"Santovar A."** Monsanto recommends the product for use on adhesives or other uncured films and claims that it is non-staining and non-discoloring.

Monsanto's **"Santowhite Crystals,"** also a non-staining and non-discoloring antioxidant, is designed for use in light-colored articles. **"Santowhite Crystals,"** chemically 4,4-thiobis-(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol), is also said to be useful in any rubber product used in contact with surfaces such as lacquer or enamel which are subject to staining by ordinary antioxidants. Another advantage of **"Santowhite Crystals"** is its good protection against normal aging.

Naugatuck Chemical, division of United States Rubber Company, has on the market **"Octamine,"** a light brown granular waxy solid which is reaction product of diphenylamine and diisobutylene with a specific gravity of 0.99, a melting range of from 75 to 85°C., and good storage stability. **"Octamine"** is said to be soluble in gasoline, benzol, ethylene dichloride and acetone. With regard to discoloration, Naugatuck claims that **"Octamine"** may develop a slight yellowing in some stocks exposed to light or may stain light-colored materials slightly in contact with stocks containing it. Other properties include nonblooming qualities before and after curing and easy dispersability.

Being a true secondary amine, Naugatuck claims that **"Octamine"** therefore functions equally well with strong protective action in the presence of absence of carbon blacks. This is in direct contrast to the phenolic bodies which although nondiscoloring are weak antioxidants and particularly in carbon black stocks. Naugatuck suggests **"Octamine"** for use in tire carcass, inner tubes, footwear, molded heels and soles, proofing, sundries, sponge, automotive rubber, wire insulation, and tiling.

Softening Agents

Softening agents are finding an expanding market due to the development of synthetic fibers in the textile industry. Consumption of softening agents has been estimated at about 50 million pounds a year. There has always been a way to soften materials. First fats, grease, and oils were used, these were followed by sulfonated tallow soaps, sulfonated paraffins, and more recently sulfated fatty alcohols and acid condensates. Anionic and cationic agents act like detergent in that they leave a deposit on the cloth which is removed with washing or cleaning. Nonionic agents act like finishing agents which are durable to laundering and cleaning. Softeners are employed in textiles, leather, paper, and rubbers.

Emkay Chemical Company has on the market a long series of softeners trade named **"Emkalons."** Included in the line is **Emkalon AX,"** which is described as being a substantive anionic softener in paste form, easily dissolved in warm water, and compatible with gums, weighters, and gas fading inhibitors.

Another of this series is **"Emkalon CX,"** which is said to be an economical cationic softener in liquid form, readily soluble in water. It is suggested for use on rayon, acetate, and cotton to produce a soft, drapey hand resistant to washing. Another Emkay cationic softener is **"Emkalon D,"** which comes in paste form. It is said to be soluble in warm water, has good stability in acids, alkalis or neutral baths, and is compatible with thermo-setting type resins of the urea formaldehyde or melamine types. Furthermore, **"Emkalon D"** also produces a soft drapey hand resistant to washing.

Two combined finishing and softening agents produced by Soluol Chemical Com-

—Continued on page 66

POLY-TERGENT

J-200
J-300
J-400
J-500
B-200
B-300
G-200
G-300

MATHIESON
nonionic
surfactants

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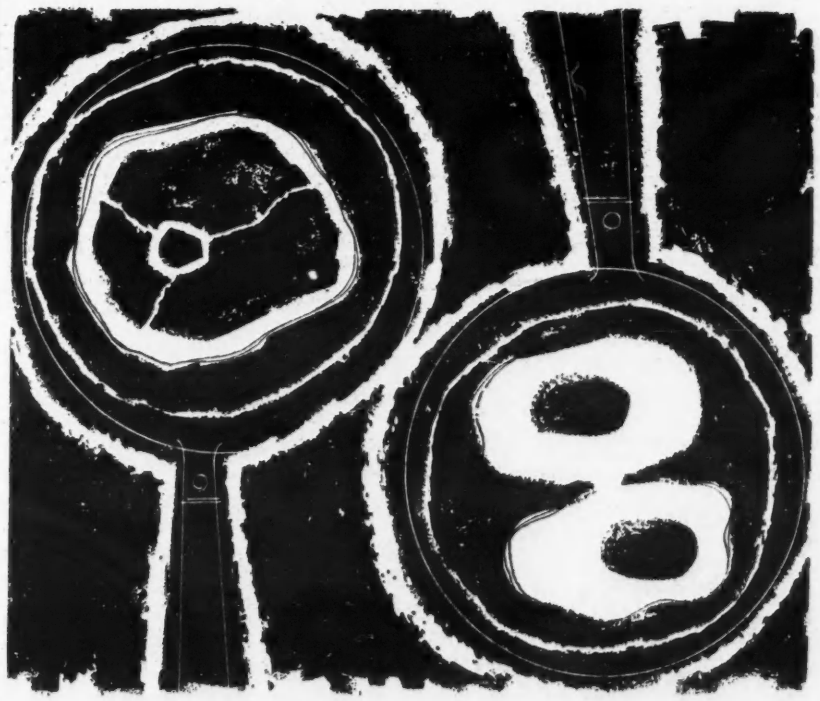

Versamids® and epoxy resins
"go together" like ham 'n' eggs!

General Mills Versamid polyamide resins and epoxy resins react to form a thermoset compound of unusual properties—*more tenacious* adhesion to a wide variety of substrates, *greater* impact and corrosion resistance, equally permanent internal flexibility, and non-toxicity!

Versamid Polyamide Resins have already proven successful in many areas—in casting and tooling, adhesives, potting and encapsulating, reinforced laminates, coatings and concrete toppings, and other epoxy-based products.

For complete technical information on Versamid reactive resins (Versamid 100, 115, 125, 140) and solutions of reactive resin (Versamid 400, 401, 415), write: Dept. R65.

CHEMICAL DIVISION
Kankakee, Illinois
Sales Offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Charlotte, Chicago, Kankakee, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco

General Mills

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACETANILIDE—16 dms, Henley & Co, Liverpool
AGAR—90 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Leixoes
90 cs, Eisenberg Ltd, Yokohama
18 cs, S B Penick & Co, Shimizu
ALUMINUM SULFATE—800 bgs, Independent Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
800 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
AMBER OIL—4 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMINOPYRINE—25 dms, Bremen
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—59 bgs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—202 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
25 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Hamburg
48 dms, Sandoz Inc, Hamburg
13 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
4 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
10 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
40 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
38 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
55 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
50 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
18 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
42 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
95 dms, Rotterdam
27 dms, Havre
ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, Kline & Co, Rio de Janeiro
ANTIMONY—100 kgs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—559 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
40[illegible] S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Henry Heide, Port Sudan
1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
750 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—530 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
160 bgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Lourenco Marques
150 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Durban
1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Port Elizabeth
7,900 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
BARIUM HYDROXIDE—133 dms, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—325 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Valparaiso
91 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Porto Alegre
53 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Barrios
155 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Porto Alegre
22 bls, R B Wilson, Progresso
25 bgs, Porcello Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
233 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
25 bgs, Bucaventura
BENZOIN GUM—37 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—8 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—165 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—320 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Santos
BUTANEDIOL—7 dms, Vineland Chemical Co, Rotterdam
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
50 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM BROMIDE—1 dm, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED — 600 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Liverpool
1,680 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
2,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE — 10 cs, Oxford Chemical Corp, London
CALCIUM LACTATE—9 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
CALCIUM SILICIDE—286 dms, National City Bank, Genoa
CAMPHOR OIL—22 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Keelung
50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
CAMPHOR POWDER—50 dms, Bremen
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
[illegible] bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—100 dms, Hamburg
CARNAUBA WAX—111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Co, Fortaleza
184 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Parnahyba
501 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahyba
312 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Parnahyba
100 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
334 bgs, National City Bank, Areia Branca
333 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
89 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
CASEIN—409 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
125 bgs, First Spice Co, Rotterdam
409 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Sayous International Corp, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
2,500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
617 bgs, Hamburg
CASSIA—270 bls, Irving Trust Co, Saigon
2,316 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos
300 tons, Salvador
CETYL BROMIDE—3 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
CHICAGO ACID—12 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CHLORAL HYDRATE—50 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
20 dms, J M Rodgers, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—20 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CINNAMON BARK—529 bgs, Mombasa
CINNAMON QUILLS—75 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
40 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
185 bls, Colombo
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—13 dms, Mombasa
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
CLOVE—100 bgs, Mombasa
COBALT OXIDE—216 cks, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—1,166 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
200 tons, L A Ferm Co, Rotterdam
180 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Iloilo
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
331 tons, Rotterdam
CODLIVER MEAL—400 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
400 bgs, Whitmoyer Lab, Reykjavik
CODLIVER OIL—80 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
120 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Belem-Para
COPAL GUM—126 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
CORN STARCH—588 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
m-CRESOL—5 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—26 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—400 bgs, American Trust Co, Khorramshahr
403 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
600 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D F Young, Kobe
100 cs, D F Young, Yokohama
250 cs, Sfax
DEGRAS—55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
65 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
22 dms, H A Gogarty, Antwerp
54 dms, Croda Inc, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,305 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
316 bgs, Bestick Adhesives, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
DIETHOXYETHANE—1 dm, Bios Lab, London
DIVI DIVI—565 bgs, Buenaventura
DYES, COALTAR—10 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
4 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Bremen
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 dms, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,125 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
5 ctns, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
EPHEDRINE SULFATE—2 cs, Havre
EUCALYPTUS OIL—52 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Lisbon
FLUORANTHENE—21 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—240,515 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
128,053 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, San Lorenzo
101,055 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
89,990 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
140,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
123,581 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
129,283 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
98,381 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Point a Pierre
128,859 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
298,154 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
87,342 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
221,961 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GALL—5 dms, Wilson & Co, Lyttelltown
4 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Auckland
4 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenaventura
2 dms, Wilson & Co, Sydney
1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Sydney
GALLNUTS—339 bgs, Meer Corp, Beirut
GELATIN—800 bgs, H Phillips Corp, Sydney
300 bgs, B Young & Co, London
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Vera Cruz
100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
63 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GENTIAN ROOT—30 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka
GERANIUM OIL—5 cks, A Verley & Co, Cannes
6 dms, Mombasa
GINGER—60 bgs, J H Elton, Kingston
148 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
56 bgs, Kingston
438 bgs, Freetown
GLUESTOCK—225 bls, Brown Bros, La Guayra
200 bls, Gillespie & Co, Maracaibo
GRAPHITE—295 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,865 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,239 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
3,381 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
HOOF & HORNMEAL—500 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Porto Alegre
400 bgs, Mearl Corp, Santos
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—37 dms, Liverpool
8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE—6 bbls, Farris & Co, Rotterdam
IMFERON—65 cs, Lakeside Lab, Liverpool
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
JUNIPER OIL—2 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rijeka
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
154 bgs, Lagos
LACTIC ACID—15 dms, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—235 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Polak & Schwarz, Vera Cruz
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Chemical Corp, Puerto Plata
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Portimo
200 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Portimo
200 bgs, J L Quesada, Portimo
400 bgs, J L Quesada, Lisbon
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Lisbon
MAGNESIUM METABORATE—1 cs, Chemimpex, London
MANGROVE BARK—650 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Dares Salaam
MELAMINE—200 bgs, Liverpool
MENTHOL—60 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
75 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
15 cs, Polarome Manufacturing Co, London
17 dms, Manefils Inc, Cannes
20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
364 cs, George Uhe Co, Santos
130 cs, J Manheimer, Muroran
10 cs, L A Champon & Co, Muroran
MERCURIC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Liverpool
4 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—1 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Liverpool
MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE—1 dm, Paragon Organic Chemicals Co, London
MERCURY—100 btls, Lentex Metal & Chemical Corp, Rijeka
150 flks, Wolf & Gerber, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—470 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—1,309 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
667 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, London
3,572 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
NAPHTHOQUINONE—760 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Yokohama
NICKEL ACETATE—3 dms, Chemimpex, Bremen
NICKEL CHLORIDE—20 dms, Chemimpex, London
NUTMEG—35 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
250 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
220 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
140 bgs, R D Webb & Co, Rotterdam
118 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
OLEYL ALCOHOL—65 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIBANUM GUM—80 bgs, George Uhe Co, Aden
80 bgs, E D Heans, Aden
OLIVE OIL—239 dms, J D Nicolaou, Sfax
119 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Sfax
25 dms, Castello Packing Co, Sfax
145 dms, Unanue & Sons, Sfax
100 dms, B M Reeves, Sfax
240 dms, Schroder Bros, Sfax
250 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Sfax
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sfax
60 dms, Toronto Dominion Bank, Sfax
48 dms, Pastene & Co, Sfax
287 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Sfax
60 dms, C A Smith, Sfax
50 dms, Sevilla Olive Oil Co, Sfax
235 dms, National City Bank, Seville
77 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
OURICURY WAX—88 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
PALM OIL—75 dms, Borden Co, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL OIL—28 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—20 cs, American Ferment Co, Dar es Salaam
90 cs, Olson Importing Co, Mombasa
90 cs, Meer Corp, Mombasa
64 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
10 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Mombasa
120 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, J Raphael & Son, Hamburg
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
PARAFFIN WAX—27 cs, C Itoh & Co, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
2,400 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
3,219 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
180 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
315 bgs, Holland China Handel, Singapore
128 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Atlantic Textile Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, Singapore
PETTIGRAIN OIL—11 dms, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires
22 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—264,806 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
134,975 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, San Lorenzo
273,889 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
125,479 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
235,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
169,120 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
93,095 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
214,008 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYL TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE—4 dms, Hoffmann-La Roche, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—150 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE TRIDECANDIOATE — 6 cks, Havre
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE — 147 cs, Petal Sales Corp, Bremen
20 cs, Hudson Export Import Co, Bremen
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
251 bgs, W L Willner, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
111 bgs, Istanbul
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—100 dms, Hamburg
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—10 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—100 bbls, Francisco Parisi, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—24 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—100 dms, Mombasa
PYRITES—246 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
PYRROLODONE—25 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Rotterdam
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—503 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
648 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
10,473 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—69 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
SAFFLOWER—27 bgs, F D Keller & Sons, Vera Cruz
SAFROL—25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SAGO FLOUR—168 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Sineapore
SANDALWOOD—600 bgs, R D Webb & Co, Madras
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Givaudan Corp, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
1,200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
500 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—200 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SENNA PODS—95 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
275 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SODIUM BENZOSULFIMIDE—20 dms, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—275 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROXYCINNAMATE—21 cks, Havre
SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE—1 dm, Chemimpex, Bremen
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—34 cs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Bremen
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, Copenhagen
SODIUM SULFATE—3,000 bgs, Rotterdam
STYRAX GUM—50 cs, Meer Corp, Izmir
TAPIOCA—550 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
410 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,457 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
1,200 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Keelung
746 bgs, Poons Co, Kohsichang
3,360 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
THALLIUM SULFATE—2 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Bremen
THEOBROMINE—30 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Havre
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—16 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
TRAGACANTH GUM—44 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Khorramshahr
7 bgs, Abbas Ordoobadi, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—23 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
363 dms, Hamburg
TUNG OIL—1,950 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—60 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,974 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Mombasa
VETIVER OIL—5 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 ck, Polak Frutal Works, Havre
ZINC OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Intramar Shipping Co, Rotterdam
ZINC WHITE—400 bgs, Revilli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—17 dms, Moorhead & Co, Barcelona
30 dms, Casablanca
CASEIN—1,500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—50 bls, Djakarta
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
HOOF & HORNMEAL—600 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,049 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—650 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
MAGNESITE—672 bgs, Western Chemical Co, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—36 bgs, McAlbert Co, Singapore
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,982 tons, Sunland Refining Co, Bandar Mashur
7,828 tons, Socal Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
19,060 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
147,493 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon
130,810 bbls, Union Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—663 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—100 cks, Trotter Co, Glasgow
BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Antwerp
BLANC FIXE—1,200 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM SILICATE—320 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—500 tons, Salvador
CORN STARCH—300 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow

—Continued on page 67

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude coconut oil declined ½ cent on the Coast following the announcement that the General Services Administration had requested Congress to shorten the period whereby the agency could dispose of 265 million pounds of coconut oil held in the government stockpile. The oil will be sold in lots of 10 to 14 million pounds on a competitive bid basis during regular six weeks interval to avoid disrupting the market. Under existing law stockpile materials cannot be sold until six months after notice is published in the Federal Register. The news also created an easier tone in palm and palm kernel oils. The former declined ¼ cent per pound while palm kernel for August delivery dropped more than 1 cent per pound.

Cash cottonseed oil remained strong, reflecting the scarcity of crude. Soybean oil and corn oils were easier and fractionally lower. Scarcity of oil foots stiffened the market and corn, cottonseed and soybean were advanced slightly. Cash lard was weak and fractionally lower.

Interest in olive oil was quite active and confined to shipment from Spain, since the recent price advance of Tunisian oil placed the cost of replacements above the former. Lower freight rates for drum shipments from Spain have also reduced the cost of shipments and contributed to the improved demand.

Tallow and greases were in moderate demand, with trading noted at unchanged quotations chiefly for domestic needs, while export continued slow. Prices were well held for prompt and later delivery.

Among drying oils, linseed oil continued to move actively against contracts, while new business was confined to fill-in needs. Quiet demand for Brazilian castor oil brought selling pressure and light trading was reported at a slight decline. Crude menhaden oil unchanged and nominal with light demand for domestic delivery, while export interest continued quiet.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $4.50 per ton.
Soybean meal, $5 per ton.
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, Braz., ⅛c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $12.50 per ton.
Lard, cash, 1/5c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1958
112.95	110.31	110.76	118.13

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Quiet demand brought out selling pressure for Brazilian oil. No. 1 ranged from 17⅜c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller. The Brazilian market remained on a firm basis. Domestic oil moved in light volume, but was maintained at unchanged quotations.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		3,000,000
Previous week	1,630,950	1,830,000
Corresponding week, 1958		2,398,000
Total this year		41,548,000
Corresponding period, 1958	8,769,700	41,243,000

Coconut—Crude was further weakened by the news that General Services Administration had requested the Congress to shorten the time whereby the agency could sell 265 million pounds of oil held in the government stockpile. Existing legislation prevents sales of stockpile material until six months after notice is published in the Federal Register. Prices of crude oil weakened and declined fractionally to 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June and first half July; 18c. second half July and 17¾c., August. Stocks at New York were scarce and nominal at 20⅝c., tankcars, June delivery, with July quoted nominally at 19¾c.

Coconut oil exports from the Philippines declined to about 25,000 long tons during January-May compared with 36,230 tons for the same period last year, according to the Department of Agriculture. Shipments in May were 5,898 tons, the largest so far this year.

Imports at New York last week totaled 2,127 tons of which 1,596 tons came from the Philippines and 531 tons from Rotterdam. This oil was delivered against former contracts.

Corn—This market was easier and off ¼c. per pound. Light sales of crude took place at 12⅝c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was lower and offered at 16.35c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures lacked new feature on the New York Produce Exchange last week and scored fractional declines for all positions. Liquidation and stop loss orders carried prices to new lows for this move. Disappointment continued over the lack of new export trading. Refined salad oil was closely held at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude cash oil was scarce and remained strong. Sales were reported at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Valley and held thereat both in the southeast and Valley. Market in Texas was firm and nominal at 13c.

Crude cottonseed oil production in May was indicated at 1,090 tankcars against 1,028 in May last year. Stocks at mills at the end of May were placed at 461 tankcars compared with 468 a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 26, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	254	14.18	13.90	13.91S
Sept.	353	13.66	13.33	13.41S
Oct.	27	13.20	12.95	12.99@13.02
Dec.	181	13.05	12.80	12.86S
March	85	13.02	12.80	12.77@12.81
May	40	12.90	12.78	12.80@12.84
July (1960)	2	12.81	12.75	12.65@12.75

Total sales and switches, 942 contracts.

Linseed—Sales of linseed oil for nearby delivery continued at brisk pace while forward bookings remained at a standstill. Users drew against old contracts at an excellent rate, shipping schedules well filled. Prices were unchanged, raw oil holding at 12.5c. a pound, bulk, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for June-September delivery and 14c., New York basis. Deliveries beyond September were not quoted.

Flaxseed—Market was bare of flaxseed offerings and demand was all but nonexistent, call for export supplies having disappeared. Crushers held bids nominally at $3 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. CCC did not ask for bids on government supplies last week and there were indications that tenders would be made on alternating weeks. Growing conditions have improved and seeding had been completed, reports from the country indicating acreage down 5 to 10 percent from a year ago, some sections down as much as 15 percent. This compares with government March 1 report of intentions to plant which forecast an 8.4 percent cut. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts totaled 52 cars (17 for CCC), compared with 183 cars a year ago. Shipped were 26 cars, against 2 last year.

Olive—Buying interest for shipments has been confined to Spanish oil since the cost of Tunisian oil was recently advanced. Offers for replacements from Spain are limited, with trading reported at the official price of $57 per 100 kilos, drums, prompt shipment, f.o.b. shipping point and up to $59, same basis. This has led to reports from Spain that the official price may be raised shortly. Freight rates for drum shipments from Spain have been reduced to $26 from $33, and was another incentive for the purchase of oil from that country. Tunisian oil continued steady at $64 to $65 per 100 kilos, drums, c and f New York for prompt shipment. Trading in oil on the spot was reported light. Tunisian oil was unchanged at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity and

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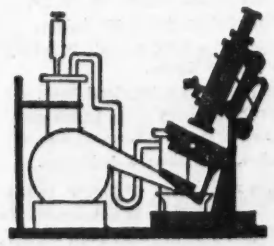
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Spanish ranged from $2.50 to $2.60, same basis.

Palm—Trend of prices continued downward, declining ¼c. per pound. Business was reported slow. Drums were lower at 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, according to quantity. Tankcars dropped to 13.05c., New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Buying interest lagged, reflected the unsettlement of coconut oil. Crude was quoted around 16c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f., New York, for August arrival.

Peanut — Market was easy early, but closed steady at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, southeast, prompt delivery. Refined oil was available at 16¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean — Crude was irregular and closed lower. Sales were reported at 9⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, for June-July. Refined salad dropped to 11⅝c., tankcars, New York basis.

Crude soybean oil production in May totaled 6.425 tankcars compared with 5,789 a year ago. Soybeans crushed in May was reported at 36,387,000 bushels and close to the record set in January.

Poland has been authorized to purchase about 8.000 metric tons of soybean oil (basis hydrogenated soybean oil in drums) or cottonseed oil in bulk or drums under PL 480. Sales made between June 29 and August 31 were eligible for financing and shipments from June 29 to September 30.

The national average support price for 1959 crop soybeans was set at $1.85 per bushel last week by the Department of Agriculture. This compared with 1958 average of $2.09 per bushel.

Tung — Trading continued spotty and transacted at 23⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged, ranging from 24⅞c. to 25½c., spot, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil was maintained at 22¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was quiet. Stocks on spot ranged from 70c. to 75c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—An easier tone prevailed and shipments were off $12.50 per ton. Prompt shipment was quoted at $237.50 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast.

Preliminary figures placed copra exports from the Philippines in May at 38,740 long tons, bringing the total for January-May to 187,848 long tons, according to the Department of Agriculture, compared with 296,134 tons for the same period last year.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported moderate chiefly for prompt requirements. Market remained fairly steady and unchanged. Yellow grease was moved at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with some sellers holding at ⅛c. more. Choice white, all hog was generally quoted at 7½c., same basis with bids at ⅛c. less.

Lard—An easy tone prevailed and price scored further declines. Cash lard was lower at 9c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—This market remained unchanged and fairly steady. Soapers were in the market and purchased bleachable fancy at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for August delivery. Sales also took place for smaller quantities up to ¼c. more same basis. Prime ranged from 6⅞c. to 7c.; special, 6¾c. to 6⅞c. and No. 1, 6½c. to 6⅝c., same basis. Export business was spotty. Guaranteed fancy was available at 8½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. with sales reported at a shade lower. Bulk was quoted 7⅝c., same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was slow. Market was easy. Meal, 41 percent was quoted at $60.50 per ton, f.o.b. mills, Memphis and $64.60, Alabama, Georgia and Carolina area.

Linseed Meal—Low supplies were well-balanced with limited demand in Minneapolis and prices were unchanged. Light export interest persisted at prices at or slightly above domestic levels. Several crushers were sold up for June and first week of July and were not pushing aggressively for forward business in view of uncertainties in toll crush program. Extracted meal, 34 percent was priced at $60 to $60.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for July shipment. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was not offered.

Peanut Meal—Improved demand for domestic and export strengthened this market. Meal, 45 percent was advanced to $58.50 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. mills, Georgia and Alabama.

Soybean Meal—This market reversed recent trend and scored modest to substantial advances in all areas. Eastern trunk line, which had been the slowest section, displayed the greatest strength and prices soared $5 a ton. Western meal was up $2.50 and unrestricted billing advanced $4. Probable summer cutbacks in meal production sparked the gains, aided by reports of some improvement in formula feed business. The Census Bureau reported that soybean crushings from October 1, 1958, through May, 1959, totaled 279,076,000 bushels, compared with 238,456,000 during the same period last year. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $58 at a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for immediate shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. While the volume of business was reported spotty, a steady tone prevailed for most grades. Feature of the carnauba market was the improved interest in yellows. Trading was fairly active and with stocks on spot limited a stronger tone prevailed, especially for the No. 1 pure grades. No. 1, pure Ceara were firmly held at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 2c. higher. Reports from Brazil indicated a stronger market with the government said to be soliciting wax due to a crop shortage. Fatty grades were maintained at unchanged quotations. The firmness of crude beeswax at primary sources served to keep refined grades in a steady position, irrespective of spotty consuming demand. Other vegetable waxes were unchanged and quite steady.

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5—B & W 70,000# per hour Boilers, 500 psi.

1—I. R. Two Stage Compressor, type HHE2, 600 HP motor, 3170 cfm, 125 psi.

125—Heat Exchangers up to 4600 sq. ft.

100—Pressure Vessels, up to 12' x 110'.

200—Centrifugal Pumps with XP motors, up to 9000 gpm.

30—Towers, 2' to 10' dia.

75—Storage Tanks, 1000 to 80,000 barrels.

7—Hortonspheres, 5000 to 10,000 barrels.

Pipe; Valves; Fittings.

CIRCULAR BEING PREPARED — REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

SPECIALS

13—Rotary Dryers: 8' x 87', 7' x 80', 7' x 55', 6' x 60', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30', 4' x 40', 4' x 30', 4' x 20', 34" x 30'.

8—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kilns.

3—Louisville 8' x 50' S.S. Rotary Dryers.

1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.

1—Wyssmont 304 S.S. Turbo Dryer, 6'2" x 10'4" high, 24 shelves.

1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer or Mixer.

5—Baker Perkins 15 JIM2 100 gal. Mixers, 20 HP XP motors.

5—Raymond 2 Roll Bowl Mills.

1—Penn. Non-Clog Swing Hammermill 5060, Unused.

5—Raymond and Gayco Double Whizzer Air Separators: 18', 14', 8', 30".

2—Buflovak Monel & S.S. Evaporators: 550, 250 sq. ft.

6—Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors: 1000, 2000 gals.

1—Bird 36" x 50", 347 SS Solid Bowl Cont. Centrifuge.

3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.

1—Dialyzers 304 S.S., 120 leaves.

1—Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers.

3—Tyler Hummer 4' x 10' type 38 Vibrating Screens.

1—Oliver 100 sq. ft. Vertical Pressure Filter, 304 S.S.

2—5000 gal. Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—1500 gal. Pfaudler glass lined jktd. agtd. Reactor.

1—500 gal. Walters 304 S.S. jktd. agtd. Reactor.

1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. agtd. Reactor.

1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jktd. agtd. Tank 9' x 7'.

1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank 7' x 25', 50 psi.

1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.

1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal with nickel coils.

3—Pfaudler 1200 gal. glass lined Tanks, 50 PSI.

1—4000 gal. Haveg Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.

1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Tank 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.

8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.

1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Cont.

1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.

1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.

2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.

1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.

1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.

1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S. underdriven, perf. basket.

2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.

1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Niagara 36H110 horiz. Filter 110 sq. ft. 304 S.S.

1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter 92 sq. ft.

1—#12 Sweetland, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.

2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 19—59" x 78" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.

2—Overton 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.

2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.

1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.

1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15JUUM, 100 gal. jktd. dispersion mixer, 100 HP.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP.

5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.

3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-1/2 HP XP motors.

3—Steel jktd. Powder Mixers; 225, 350 cu ft.

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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EVAPORATORS

Pfaudler 6' diameter Stainless Steel Evaporating Dishes; Jktd. Agtd.
Pfaudler 6' Glass Lined Evaporators and (1) 47" diameter with Agit.
Zaremba Dbl. Effect INCONEL Evaporator offering, 430 sq. ft. surface.
Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Film Type Evaporator.
Sargent & Wilbur Ammonia Disassociator, 10,000 cu. ft. per hour.
Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pans, 3'x10' and 6'x12'.
Harris Stainless Steel Vac. Pan, complete with coils; 6' diameter.

REACTORS

2 Stainless 1000 gal. Vert. Jktd. Vacuum Reactors, Pancake coils.
Pfaudler 300 gal. Series E Glass Lined Reactors.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors up to 1000 gal. capacity; some jktd.
Rotating Jacketed Aluminum Vacuum Fermenter; 3'x8'.
1500 gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Heavy Duty Pressure Vessel.
A. O. Smith Stainless Lined 11,000 gal. Pressure Tanks; 10'x18'7".
ASME Aluminum Reactor 5050 gal. Manhole Type; 8'x12'; dished heads.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor, 50"x17'4"; 350 PSI.

DRYERS

Proctor & Schwartz Apron Dryers: 8' wide S.S. Apron, 5 Sections; 34½' overall; complete accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Lab. Dryer with Stainless Rolls 6"x8" in vacuum.
Stokes Rotary Jktd. Dryers: 18"x8' and 34"x10' ASME Jkt.
Rotary Jacketed Steel Dryer, 18"x8'. Louisville Rotary Kiln, 41"x15'.
Louisville Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 30"x28' completely equipped.
Squier Rotary Atmospheric Dryer with Stainless Hexagon Shell, 30"x20'.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer 5'x26' counter current type.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50"x20' with Combustion Chamber.
Bagley Sewell Double Drum Dryer 28"x60" with all accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120" Carrier Silica-Gel Dehumidifier.
Ft. Wayne Sterilizer 61"x124" with agitator and 5 HP motor.
American Sterilizer 30"x48"x54". 2 Monel Lab. Sterilizers: 16"x24".

OUTSTANDING OFFERINGS

A Battery of Unused Farrel-Birmingham 2 Roll 14" x 30" Late Type Rubber and Plastic Mills.
Farrell-Birmingham 3 Roll Vert. Calendar; 8" x 16".
Type 316 Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks. Jktd. and Agitated; good for Pressure; 1000 gal. to 3500.
Stokes Rotary DD2 23 Station Tablet Press; 7½ HP.
Gehnrich Tunnel Type Truck Dryer 12' x 24' x 7'6", complete with Trucks, Trays, Fans, Blowers, etc.

TREMENDOUS SELECTION OF MIXERS

Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers from Laboratory Size to 300 gal. jacketed, S.S Vac. Mixers; 150 & 300 gal.
NEW Falcon Double Ribbon Blenders in Stainless or Mild Steel.
Stainless Conical Blender; 22 cu. ft., motorized.
Blaw Knox Conical Blender; 300 cu. ft., 9'6" dia.
Readco Jktd. Blender in Stainless; 18"x48"; motorized.
Muller Type Batch Mixers from Simpson Lab. 11"x24" to Lancaster and Simpson 6' diameter Mixers.

CONDENSERS AND HEAT EXCHANGERS

Whitlock Stainless Steel 17" x 10'; 250 sq. ft.
Monel Vert. Condenser with 192 Monel 1" Tubes; 2' x 8' 350 sq. ft.
Stainless Steel Condenser 350 sq. ft. 26" x 112"; 4 Pass.
Floating Head Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger; 16' long; 190 (¾" Tubes).
Acme Stainless Condenser; 24" x 16'; 1000 sq. ft.

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES

Sparkler Filters in Models No. 14, 18 and 33 . . . some Stainless.
Dorrco Rotary Vacuum Filter 6" x 3" with nickel contacts.
Feinc Stainless Rotary Vac. Filter 5' x 6' with accessories.
Oliver Pre-Coat Rubber Lined Rotary Filter 8' x 8'; 200 sq. ft.
Tremendous Stock of Plate and Frame Presses in Iron, Stainless Aluminum, Wood, Lead and Rubber Coated up to 42" x 42".

PEBBLE AND BALL MILLS

Porcelain lined Mills by Abbe Patterson, others in 36" x 42", 30" x 42"; 48" x 60" up to 8' x 8'.
Patterson JACKETED Ball Mills 54" x 42"; good for Vacuum.
1000 Gal. Jacketed Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6' x 6'; 25 HP.

MILLS GRINDERS PULVERIZERS

Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam size to No. 4's; all types.
Mikro Stainless Atomizers Models No. 5 and No. 6.
Fitzpatrick Stainless Mills Models, D, K and C; motorized.
Raymond Imp Mills; Models No. 0000, 40, 47, 51, and others.
Williams Heavy Duty Hammer Mills, No. 4; up to 150 HP.
Williams Lab Ring Roll Mill Ring 3" x 10"; Collector.

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$3,000,000 LIQUIDATION

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

CHEMICAL PLANT — ORANGE, TEXAS

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

3—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
2—Bird-Young 4' dia. x 3' face rotary vacuum filters, 40 sq. ft., T316 SS.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
1—Alco 35 sq. ft. vertical pressure leaf filter, T316 SS.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
2—7,500 gal., 10' dia. x 13' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell.
2—6500 gal., 11' dia. x 7' high, T316 SS, 7/16" shell, ½" dished heads, VACUUM.
12—2,300 gal., 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,200 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical.
5—1100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,000 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom crystallizer.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom crystallizer.
55—Tanks and Pots from 10 gal. to 350 gal. sizes, vertical and horizontal.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

1—1,450 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tubes, tube sheets, heads, and baffles, steel.
1—1,200 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tube, steel shell.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 356, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 50, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—108" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
4—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vacuum.
2—20" dia. stainless steel columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
2—48" dia. bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high (evaporator bodys).
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

4—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP - 1750/500.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz, still kettle.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10".
10000'—T316 SS tubing: 1", 2", 3" etc.
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Blowers, T316 SS, up to 5600 cfm, 30 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
3—Fuller 16" T316 SS rotary feeders.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
25—Stainless steel steam jet evactors and ejectors.
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.
1—Pneumatic Conveyor System, approx. 1150 ft. 10" dia. aluminum pipe.
Also Pipes, Steel Pumps, Steel Tanks, Agitators, etc.

IN STOCK

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
1—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., T304 SS, disp. blades, jktd., 75 HP, vac. cover.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

2—UNUSED 7'6" dia. x 42' long Kilns, ½" shell, 10' comb. chamber.
2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ½" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ½" shell, indirect-direct, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
5—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 18" x 28" S.S.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

MILLS

1—Hardinge 4'6"x16" conical ball mill, 25 HP.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
5—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #15 6-roll, 66" dia. mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
2—Mikro's #2DH, stirrup hammers.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

JUST PURCHASED

6—A.T.&M. 40" solid basket susp. centrifugals, T304 SS, 40 HP M-R (1 unit has fume-proof cover).

1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma blade mixer, T304 SS, 10 HP.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' rotary vacuum dryer, T316 SS, Jktd., 1957—UNUSED.

1—Stokes 5' x 8' rotating vacuum dryer-blender, T304 SS, Jacketed, 100 cu. ft., 1953 Model 100-D.

12—4575 gal. NICKEL-CLAD vert. tanks, cone bottom, 125# WP.

42—BAKER PERKINS #17, 200 gal. sigma blade jacketed mixers.

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EQUIPMENT
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9—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal., complete with agitators and drives.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., type 347 SS, 200 gal. jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., 125 gal. type 347 SS, jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

4—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 100 gal. type 347 SS pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 300 gal., type 347 SS, pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Blaw-Knox 400 gal. steel jacketed autoclave, 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket.

1—Columbia Engineering high pressure storage tank, 2400 gal., 265# working pressure.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS, 750 gal. jacketed kettles with condensers, columns and receivers.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS 750 gal. jacketed vacuum reactors.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3500 gal., complete with coils, agitators and drives.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 38" x 20'.

1—Swenson SS 10' dia. spray dryer, complete.

5—Link Belt steel roto louver dryers, Model 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Buflovak double drum dryer, 42" x 120'.

1—Stokes double drum dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

3—Dorco 6' x 2' rubber covered filters.

5—Baker Perkins double arm sigma blade mixers, 100 gal.

1—Patterson monel double cone blender, 4 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS batch blenders, (NEW).

1—Munson rotary blender, 40 cu. ft.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

10—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 85 sq. ft. to 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Vulcan SS bubble cap column, 4' x 28 plates.

1—Badger monel bubble cap column, 4' dia. with 17 plates.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2' x 12'.

1—Swenson single effect evaporator, SS, 320 sq. ft.

1—Mikro Model 4TH pulverizer.

1—Ames 300 HP steam generator, 150#.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 200#.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6" x 12'.

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Modern Rebuilt Machinery
UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1913
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Werner & Pfleiderer 3,000 gal. and 3,500 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.
Baker Perkins 50 and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Mixers.
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Colton Model 140 Stainless Steel Tube Filler.
Fitzpatrick Comminuters. Mikro Pulverizers —all sizes.
Jones Models CMV and CMC Carton Forming and Filling Machines.
PACKAGING—Pneumatic Scale Lines with Tite Wrap. Palmer Box Forming Machines. Ceco Sealers. Standard Knapp, A-B-C, Ferguson Carton Sealers.
WRAPPING—Package Machinery, Hayssen, Battle Creek, Scandia, Wrap King. All sizes and models.
OVER 5,000 MACHINES IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machine.
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AIR COMPRESSOR — 8 CFM 1½ HP, 12 CFM 5 HP, 80 CFM 20 HP w/ receivers.

AUTOCLAVES — 35 gal. S/S jacketed/agitated, 100 gal. steel, J/A, 150 gal. J/A.

PRESSURE BLOWERS — Spencer 70 CFM 40 oz., 85 CFM 20 oz., 270 CFM 24 oz., 150 CFM 48 oz., 635 CFM 16 oz., 1300 CFM 16 oz., 550 CFM 24 oz.

FILTERS—Hilliard G1 (oil)—Eimco 48"x12", 48"x36"—6'x4', 6'x6'—Oliver 8'x12'.

TEMPERATURE RECORDER — Micromax, Model S—Leeds & Northrup—40 panels.

BRIQUETTER — Komarek Greaves, 6000# hr., 1½"x1-3/16"x⅞" die, 40 HP, variable speed drive.

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Buflovak 36" SS one effect Evap., 100 sq. ft. Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill. Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top. Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor. Stokes Vac. 14 Shelf Dryer, 44"x40", w/aux. BP Jktd. Mixer 100 gal. working cored arms. Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer. Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP. 2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1SL with 5 HP motor. RIBBON BLENDERS, all sizes, new & used.

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CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #3 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills. Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 30, 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
Blakeslee 80 qt. vert. mixer.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ½" to 3".
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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 59

pany are **"Lustramine"** and **"Lustraso."** The former, **"Lustramine,"** is particularly designed for use on viscose rayons, acetate rayons and the like, and is said to be unique in that it imparts to the fabric certain characteristics of substantive finishes, together with the body, hand and mellowness.

According to Soluol, in employing **"Lustramine,"** the desired amount to be used is first dissolved in a comparatively small amount of hot water, and this concentrated solution is then added to the additional water to constitute the finishing bath. This bath should be run at 140 to 150°F. for viscose rayons, and at 150 to 160°F. for acetates, although slightly lower or higher temperatures may be employed where necessary.

Another Soluol softening agent is **"Lustrasol,"** designed especially for cottons. According to Soluol, the product possesses exceptional softening qualities which yield a full, velvety hand to the fabric. The same procedure is used in employing **"Lustrasol"** as for **"Lustramine."** The finishing bath, however, should run at 140 to 145°F., although slightly lower and higher temperatures may be used where desirable.

Ultraviolet Absorbers

Sunlight has long been known to damage many articles in common use. Examples of these articles are dyes which fade, rubber which stiffens, textiles which weaken, paper which deteriorates, and plastics which tend to become yellow and brittle. The ultraviolet portion of the sunlight has been found to be the primary cause of light deterioration. Ultraviolet absorbers have proven useful in retarding these undesirable effects of sunlight. Properties, desired in a UV absorber are: high absorptivity, stability to light, stability to heat, compatibility in plastics, chemical inertness, and low toxicity.

Geigy Industrial Chemicals, division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, markets **"Tinuvin P,"** a benzotriazole derivative. This off-white, crystalline powder has a melting point of 131 to 132°C., and is soluble in water, styrene, ethanol, acetone, ethyl acetate, methylmethacrylate, and hexane. In connection with heat stability, Geigy claims that **"Tinuvin P"** shows no change in absorption after refluxing for 140 hours in xylene (144°C.).

Geigy also states that with regard to light stability, **"Tinuvin P"** shows satisfactory performance after more than **2,000 hours in the fadeometer and on prolonged weathering tests in a variety of substrates. "Tinuvin P"** does not discolor on eventual deterioration. The product is described as having such chemical properties as good stability to strong acid or alkali, and dissolvability in alkali from which it may be recovered by acid precipitation. Furthermore, **"Tinuvin P"** is said to be unaffected by peroxide catalysts nor by other common chemicals used in polymerization or plastics compounding.

The price of **"Tinuvin P"** is $7.50 per pound, 100 pounds, f.o.b. shipping point.

"Permyl B-100" is a substituted benzophenone ultraviolet absorber produced by Ferro Chemical Corporation. It was developed especially for use in polyester resins to protect them against discoloration and degradation due to exposure to sunlight. However, according to Ferro, due to the screening or light-filtering type of action of **"Permyl B-100,"** rather than the chemical action employed by antioxidant and many other types of stabilizers, it is of potential value in a wide number of other applications.

Among its properties, **"Permyl B-100"** is 100 percent active material, has good color and does not impart color to the resin. Furthermore, it is said to be readily dispersed in many resin systems and common solvents. Ferro states that incoporation of their ultraviolet absorber in a coating, bath, or light filtering film, can often extend the color-free life of the product many times over.

Suggested applications of **"Permyl B-100"** include protection of polyesters, polystyrene, vinyls, methacrylates, cellulosics, alkyds, paints, varnishes, foamed products and pigments. Also, it can be used as the active ingredient of a filtering film or coating to protect such materials and natural products into which it is undesirable or impossible to incorporate UV absorbers.

Surface Active Agents

There are surfactants available to do almost any type of dispersing, wetting, or detergent job needed; all of them are specifically designed to alter surface and interfacial surface tension effects. The needs in every phase of industry and households alike for such surface tension modifications is so varied as to have encouraged the development of so many types of products on the market. This diversification, however, has made for keen competition which means that the profit margins are low.

American Alcolac Corporation offers **"Siponic Y150,"** a nonionic surfactant manufactured by the ethoxylation of a soluble fatty alcohol. Typical properties of the product include a polyethoxylated fatty alcohol composition, a waxy paste form, a white to light cream color, a mild odor, 99 percent activity, a density of from 8.6 to 8.7 pounds per gallon, a melting point ranging from 32 to 35°C., and a pH range of 6.5 to 8.0.

According to Alcolac, **"Siponic Y150"** is soluble in water at all proportions up to 140°F. It is also soluble in alcohols, ketones, most chlorinated solvents and most aromatic hydrocarbons. Another advantage of **"Siponic Y150"** is its unusual stability to ethoxylated fatty alcohols. Furthermore, it is stable to heat, to strong acids and alkalis, and to metal salts. It is not, however, stable to oxidizing agents.

Nopco Chemical Company has on the market the **"Hyonic LA"** series which are known as "Hy-Purity" alkylolamides. Their amide content approaches 100 percent. In general, Nopco states that the **"Hyonic LA"** series are insoluble, but readily dispersible, in water. Due to their low solubility in water, these products are never used by themselves.

According to Nopco, the **"Hyonic LA"** series are soluble in the usual organic solvents, including benzene, toluene, various alcohols, ketones, and chlorinated solvents and most petroleum solvents. Occasionally, the presence of glycerine (**"Hyonic LA 45** and **40"**) and soap (**"Hyonic LA 40"**) cause some cloudiness in some of the solvents. They are dispersible in kerosene and mineral oil.

The **"Hyonic LA"** series, Hy-Purity alkylolamides, when used by themselves, are neither effective detergents nor wetting agents, Nopco states. They have, however, Nopco claims, the ability to improve conventional detergent materials in several desirable ways. The advantages the **"Hyonic LA"** series confer are: (1) They build and stabilize foam of detergent solutions. (2) They increase the viscosity of conventional surfactant materials. (3) They improve detergency and wetting properties.

Plastics Safe in Fires? MCA Looking for Answer

Do plastics fill the bill where fire safety in a building is concerned? The question is considered an important one, not only in itself, but also in relation to the writing of safety codes that will cover the sundry plastics now coming onto the market. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, long aware of the need for an answer has decided to look for it.

The group has undertaken a study at Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio, Tex., to establish the basic factors affecting the use of plastics in buildings as related to fire safety.

The one-year project, first of its kind to be undertaken, will try to establish the position of plastics in buildings in relation to traditional materials with respect to fire safety building-code rules.

Review by Steering Committee

A steering committee consisting of MCA and Southwest Research representatives will review procedures and progress at periodic intervals. Included on this steering committee are: Stewart D. Barradale, Norman I. Turner and Calvin H. Yuill of Southwest Research; James Stranch and William J. Sauber, both of MCA's fire testing subcommitte; William E. Manring, MCA plastics-in-building committee, and William Demarest, MCA plastics-in-building director.

MCA's plastics committee views the project as one which will provide a point from which may evolve the broadest possible use of plastics materials consistent with prime requirements for public safety.

In doing the study, Southwest Research fire technologists and research architects will use actual plans for two proposed buildings—one for a multiple-occupancy building such as an office building, and the other for a one-family house.

Aluminum Firm in Taiwan To Expand With US Help

United States Development Loan Fund will lend $1,350,000 to Taiwan Aluminum Corporation, a Republic of China-owned enterprise, to help modernize and expand at Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

The DLF loan will enable Taiwan Aluminum to increase production from 8,000 metric tons a year to 20,000 metric tons anually. About 5,000 tons of the current output are used in Taiwan while the balance is exported.

The higher output is expected to stimulate fabrication of aluminum products in Taiwan as well as the use of aluminum in place of other metals thus reducing the need for imports.

At first, about 60 percent of the expanded output is expected to be exported largely to countries in southeast Asia. It is believed, however, that in time, 10,000 to 15,000 tons per year will be used domestically.

Phenol-Formaldehyde Resin Being Offered Commercially

A silane modified phenol-formaldehyde resin, which is said to retain its strength after exposure to temperatures of 600 degree Fahrenheit for hundreds of hours, is available in commercial quantities from the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass.

The new material, tradenamed "Resinox SC-1013," was developed especially for use with fibrous glass and asbestos reinforcements to make radomes for supersonic aircraft. Because of its excellent performance in the 500 to 600 degree Fahrenheit temperature range, it is expected to be used in other applications where such temperatures have prohibited the use of plastics.

Abbey Chemical to Move

Abbey Chemical Corporation has completed plans to move its executive offices to Edison, N. J., on July 15. The firm is presently located in Springfield, N. J. According to a company spokesman, Abbey plans to consolidate its distribution and blending facilities and will close its bulk storage and terminal facilities at Elizabeth and Bayonne, N. J., effective September 1. Sales offices at Springfield, it was added, will continue to be maintained.

Paint Industry Is Seen

—*Continued from page 3*

responsibilities on paint manufacturers which would be most difficult, if not impossible, to assume, he said. For example, some means would have to be devised at the time of sale for determining what percentage of paint sold to a distributor will carry the various discounts upon the later sale to contractors, retailers, dealers and the public.

"Detailed sales analysis (not only at time of sale but later to determine product distribution by functional class); intricate book keeping, ex post facto entries, revisions, rebates and additional charges, which must be made when the ultimate destination of the product becomes known, are but a few of the nightmares on the horizon," Mr. Ring said. "We foresee endless confusion and impossible policing."

Polypropylene Site

—*Continued from page 3*

than 10 million pounds annually. This amount, it was pointed out, however, would be subject to change as the project proceeds.

Products of the plant will include the company's "Moplen" polypropylenes and other polyolefins developed and produced commercially in Italy by Montecatini. These new polymers include isotactic polypropylene, a new material already finding wide application in the plastic field.

The installation—which is Montecatini's first American plant—will be financed, Mr. Lucini said, by the proceeds of a $10 million American bond issue just completed in New York.

The 200-acre site is directly across the Big Sandy River from the Leach plant of the Ashland Oil and Refining Company. It is feasible that this refinery will provide the hydrocarbon raw materials needed in the manufacture of polypropylene and other petrochemicals likely to be produced at Novamont's Neal plant, since most of these materials are manufactured from the products of crude oil refining, Mr. Lucini added.

To Engage American Contractors

Mr. Lucini went on to say that although Montecatini engineers are handling the design of the plant, the company intends to employ American contractors for the actual construction.

Target date for completion is sometime within two years. The plant will be owned and operated by Novamont Corporation, which acquired the Neal acreage more than two years ago.

Although the Neal plant will be the company's first manufacturing unit in the United States, it has supplied its know-how for six other installations to American companies under license agreements covering several Montecatini processes.

Reichhold's Habit

—*Continued from page 3*

year, but it will be designed for eventual expansion to 50 million pounds annually.

"Our new plant," Mr. Reichhold stated, "will make RCI the second major supplier of melamine in the United States and we will be entering the market at a very opportune time. Demand for this chemical and for melamine molding compounds and resins is increasing very rapidly from manufacturers of plastic products, laminates, surface coatings, paper and textiles.

"Long term research on the processes and engineering now make possible our entry into the field and the proceeds of RCI's recent issue of 400,000 shares of new common stock (OPD, 6/22/59), have provided the funds.

"This is but one step," Mr. Reichhold continued, "in the $24 million three-year expansion program upon which we embarked in 1958. There will be others."

Capacity of the new Elizabeth facility, which will be adjacent to RCI's existing plant at Elizabeth, will be 20 million pounds per year and will significantly enhance the company's competitive position as a supplier of this chemical, Reichhold announced.

According to Dr. Stefan H. Baum, executive vice-president, "We are erecting this plant to meet the surging demand for maleic anhydride for both our own production needs and the needs of industry as a whole. Plans call for the plant to go on stream in early June, 1960, a schedule which is made possible by RCI's twelve long years of experience in producing this chemical by our own process."

Century Gains

—*Continued from page 3*

shares of its class A common stock, which will be sold to the public at $3 a share.

Century Chemical was formed last fall to manufacture and sell chemicals here and abroad (OPD, 10/13/58).

President of the concern is Theodore S. Hodgins, former research vice-president of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., and a one-time director of the chemical and rubber division in the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Imports at US Ports

—*Continued from page 60*

FUEL OIL—108,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
50,454 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,400 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—1,833 tons, Split
NAPHTHA—125,508 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pointe a Pierre
OSSEINE—424 bgs, Antwerp
FEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bremen
414 bls, Penna Banking Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Calabrian Co, Marseille
530,651 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
631,641 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
149,405 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
60,463 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
163,625 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
[illegible] bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
409,639 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
283,168 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
13[illegible] bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
134,526 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
236,762 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
114,459 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, San Lorenzo
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—688 bgs, Carson M Simon, Naples
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen
SODIUM CHLORIDE—400 dms, Vandergrift Co, Hamburg
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
VANILLA BEANS—26 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz
118 cs, Papeete
VANILLIN—4 dms, Zink & Trieste, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—480 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—480 bgs, Glasgow
ZIRCON SAND—4,000 bgs, Sydney
9,473 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—65 dms, P W Bellingall, Genoa
CARDAMOM—27 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, San Jose
CASEIN—300 bgs, First Spice Co, Rotterdam
272 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
120 bgs, J R Spellacy, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Surigao
2,050 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
250 tons, Toftman Corp, Cebu
100 tons, American Trust Co, Bulan
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Bulan
250 tons, Toftman Corp, Bulan
150 tons, American Trust Co, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, Marwood Co, Quinabigan
500 tons, Castanas
DEXTRIN—94 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
102 bls, H B Fuller Co, Amsterdam
40 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—300 bgs, S L Abbot, Genoa
FUEL OIL—148,395 bbls, Time Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,226 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LAVENDER FLOWERS—20 bgs, Marseille
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
MOLASSES—2,225 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, A Giurlani, Barcelona
30 dms, Genoa
OREGANO LEAVES—200 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Messina
PEATMOSS—750 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—39,287 tons, Getty Oil Co, Mina Saud
44,136 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
45,459 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Durkee Foods, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—896 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM PERBORATE—60 bgs, P W Bellingall, Rotterdam
SODIUM PERSULFATE—25 dms, Mattoon & Co, Hamburg

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